THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

The Alabama Troubles.

Injunction Against the Governor.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ALABAMA.

The Injunction Against the New Governor and Treasurer—Governor Smith's Defense.

The charges upon which Governor Smith and State Treasurer Bingham called for the injunction recently issued against the newly-elected officers are as follows:—

First. Pending the campaign preceding the election on the 8th of November, the colored voters throughout the State were threatened with violence if they should vote the Republican ticket, but if they should vote the Democratic ticket or not vote at all, they were promised that it would be well with them. They were whipped, beaten, and wounded in many instances while going to or returning from political meetings; and in Eufaula a few days before the election, some 54 were wounded while around the speakers' stand—not a white man was hurt. Several of the wounded have since died.

Second. On the day of election fraud and violence were employed in many parts of the State, and several thousand colored voters were thereby prevented from voting.

Third. The polls were not opened at some places where the votes were nearly all colored Republicans, and they were compelled to go home without voting.

Fourth. In some counties where large Republican majorities were given, the Democratic officials refused to certify the returns, and by this means the Republicans appeared, according to returns, to be defeated.

Fifth. The Constitution requires that returns shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by returning officers, directed to the presiding officer of the Senate, who, during the first week of the session, shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

Sixth. The Constitution declares that cases of contested elections where executive officers are concerned shall be tried by both houses of the General Assembly in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. Although this has been the law since 1819, no provision has ever been made for contesting the Governor's election before both houses of Assembly.

Seventh. There were two candidates for Governor, William H. Smith, incumbent, Republican, and Robert B. Lindsay, Democratic.

Eighth. Governor Smith is entitled by the Constitution and laws to hold the office of Governor two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

The following extract from a message of the Hon. W. H. Smith contains that portion of it relating to the contest for the Governorship between him and Hon. R. B. Lindsay. Governor Smith writes as follows:—

"In view of the peculiar phase of the contest at the present time, I deem it proper to do nothing that may aggravate the controversy before the Legislature. At the same time the public should be advised of the reasons in support of the course which I have deemed it a duty to adopt. I therefore respectfully submit the document to the press without formally tendering it to the Legislature."

In the message he says:—

Nearly thirty years ago the Supreme Court of Alabama announced as law the following:—

"An office is as much a species of property as anything which is capable of being held or owned, and to deprive one of or unjustly withhold it is an injury which the law can redress in a manner as ample as it can any other wrong. An office being a species of property, it is evident that conflicting claims to the right to hold it must be determined in the same constitutional manner as all other claims respecting property."

The very essence of civil liberty consists in the right of every individual to claim the protection of the laws. When irreparable injury is about to be done to an individual, the law does not require him to wait until it is done, but will, upon a proper showing, give him its aid to prevent such injury. Our law is not so defective as to be destitute of preventive remedies. Tumults in our country, in opposition to our laws, or to rights asserted in the mode prescribed by those laws, are neither necessary nor justifiable.

Honestly believing that my right to the office of Governor of Alabama is not destroyed or impaired by the late election, and that the Hon. R. B. Lindsay has no right to the office, I have filed a bill in the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, the object of which is to prevent myself from being deprived of the office upon mere returns to the presiding officer of the Senate, which, however valid on their face, will—as I believe—be rendered wholly invalid by the evidence which will be produced whenever the conflicting claims of him and myself to the office are properly presented for trial and decision in any proper tribunal. The facts upon which I base my claims and deny those of Mr. Lindsay to the office are in a great degree disclosed in the bill. I do not desire to do him any injury, but I do desire to prevent him or the presiding officer of the Senate from doing me the irreparable injury of wrongfully depriving me of the office upon such mere returns before a proper opportunity is offered to me in a proper tribunal of our State to prove—as I believe I can—that he was not fairly and lawfully elected over me to the office.

The course I have thus taken is clearly lawful and peaceable. It is not intended, and cannot operate to defeat the real will and purpose of the voting people of the State. It insures an inquiry and decision in a proper tribunal as to what was their will and preference between Mr. Lindsay and myself. He is not enjoined nor prevented from bringing out that inquiry and decision. I hold myself ready to meet him on that inquiry, with the proofs which I believe will defeat his claim. If I fail in this no citizen of the State will more cheerfully yield than I to the conclusion reached in such a proceeding.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

The Rights of Massachusetts Fishermen.

The Springfield *Republican* of Tuesday says:—

"From the general contempt into which General Butler's war programme has fallen, it will be wrong to infer that the United States does not mean to protect its fishermen from the insolence of provincial centurions and the grasping claims of British diplomacy. The treaty of 1818, as is well known, gives the British authorities jurisdiction over the colonial waters for three miles outward from the shore, and with characteristic English assurance, it has been claimed that these three miles should be measured from a line drawn across bays and harbors, from headland to headland. Even if we have tacitly submitted to this assumption hitherto, there is no reason why we should do so any longer, and we trust the President will give England notice within a week that the United States will no longer admit that construction of the treaty. Under it our Massachusetts fishing vessels are frequently seized, and the telegraph to-day reports a case where one of these captured vessels, being rescued by her owners, has been a second time taken by a British armed steamer. The loss of property and the various annoyances resulting from this state of things are considerable, and, if the Boston *Traveller* is good authority, there is danger of a greater encroachment on our shipping by English and colonial officers, hungry for forfeited vessels.

"Last summer Captain Hardinge, of the British war steamer Valorous, seized the schooner built and owned by a Cape Cod skipper, but registered in the name of his son as a colonial vessel. The whole matter was clearly understood by the collector and other customs officials at Prince Edward's Island, and for two years the vessel was sailed by colonial crews. Nevertheless Captain Hardinge libelled her for non-compliance with the British shipping act, and the vessel was condemned and sold; whereby a dozen colonists lost their fish and season's work, and a hard-working and energetic Massachusetts man, misled by officers ignorant of their duty, has seen the whole of his property sold under the hammer. This case is an important one, if it be true that hundreds of our New England vessels are liable to the same treatment."

THE POSTAL REPORT.

Annual Report of Postmaster-General Creswell.

The annual report of Postmaster-General Creswell has just been published. From it we find that the

Financial Operations

of the department during the last fiscal year were as follows:—

"The ordinary revenues of this department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, were $19,772,220, and the expenditures of all kinds $23,998,837. For the year ended June 30, 1869, the ordinary revenues were $18,344,510, and the expenditures $23,698,131. The increase of revenue for the year 1870 over the year 1869 was $1,427,709 or 7·78 per cent., and the increase of expenditures $300,706 or 1·32 per cent., showing a net increase in revenue of $1,127,003. The increase in revenue for the year 1870 over the year 1868 was $3,479,619, or 21·35 per cent., and the increase of expenditures for 1870 over 1868 was $1,276,244, or 5·57 per cent. The increase in revenue for 1870 as compared with 1869 was less than the increase for 1869 as compared with 1868 by $624,199; and the increase in expenditures for 1870, compared with 1869, was less than the increase for 1869, compared with 1868, by $666,832.

"If, in addition to the ordinary revenues, the department be credited with $700,000, appropriated for free matter and the amounts drawn and expended for subsidies to steamship lines, it will appear that the deficiency provided out of the general treasury for the year 1870 is $2,814,116, as against $3,970,287 for the year 1869."

On the subject of

The Franking Privilege

the report says:—

"In my annual report of December, 1869, and in my letter dated February 26, 1870, addressed to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in reply to two resolutions of the Senate asking for information, I had the honor to present my views at length concerning the franking privilege. In both those communications I argued against the longer continuance of that evil, and earnestly recommended its immediate and absolute repeal. My experience in the administration of the Post Office Department for the past year has strengthened my convictions, and has induced me again to call the attention of Congress to the great abuses which have grown to be a part of the system, and to the uncompensated burdens which it imposes upon the service. I am thoroughly satisfied that if the franking privilege were repealed, and all matter passing through the mails charged with its fair share of postage, the department would in a short time become self-sustaining. This assertion, when made heretofore, was warmly denied, and nothing was left but a resort to a demonstration by figures. As has been already stated, the deficiency for the last year has been reduced to $2,814,116. Accurate accounts of the cost of free matter despatched through the mails were ordered to be kept by all postmasters for the six months beginning 1st of January and ending 30th of June last, and the returns which have been received are now being arranged and tabulated for submission to Congress. I regret that, owing to numerous accurate and incomplete returns and the failure of many Postmasters to make any report, it has been impossible, with the limited number of clerks employed in the Department, to present the results in detail with this report. Enough is known, however, to enable those who are most familiar with the work to express the opinion that the actual returns will show the aggregate cost of free matter for the year to be fully equal to the above mentioned deficiency. The term during which accounts were kept was confined to the first half of the year, when few elections were held and when only a small portion of the public documents are transmitted. Should the amount of franked matter be accurately ascertained during a Presidential canvass, and subjected to the postage charged upon other like matter sent by private individuals, I am convinced that the average cost per annum would be greatly enhanced.

"My anxiety to make the Department self-sustaining arises from a strong desire to reduce, equalize, and make uniform the rates of postage. During the year 1870 the amount derived from the letter postage was $16,771,926, and the amount from newspapers and pamphlets was only $934,332; and yet the weight and bulk of newspaper mails are at least nine or ten times greater than those of letter mails. This shows that while newspapers are charged much less than the cost of their manipulation and transmission, letters are charged much more, and that the postage on letters should in fairness be reduced as soon as the finances of the department will permit. If letter postage could be reduced from three to two cents, I am sure that the increased correspondence thereby stimulated would in a few years compensate for any temporary loss of revenue, and that many mistakes and vexatious delays would be avoided by the uniform rate for all distances which would thus be established. I despair, however, of securing any further reduction of letter postage as long as the franking privilege shall be permitted to impose upon the department an irremediable deficiency.

"It is not intended to intimate that there should be an increase of postage on newspapers. On the contrary, it is the duty of government, as part of its work of beneficence, to aid in the education and elevation of the people by carrying newspapers as cheaply as possible; and hence I am of opinion that the present rates are not too low. Nor do I object to the free transportation of newspapers to regular subscribers in the counties of their publication, as now authorized by law. Their conveyance without charge does not interfere with the speedy and regular transmission of the mails. They are usually despatched at the county towns, and always stop within the boundaries of their own counties. They are so evenly distributed over the whole country that practically they cause no inconvenience, or injury, or delay. There is but one change that I deem desirable in the treatment of newspapers, and that applies only to those sent to points outside the counties of their publication. I would require the postage on printed matter, in all cases, to be prepaid by stamps. The law allowing the postage to be paid in money by subscribers at the office of delivery is a departure from the accepted theory of post office management, and subjects the department to heavy losses."

Foreign Mail Service.

"The amount paid for the transportation of the mails to Great Britain and countries on the Continent of Europe, was $322,291, the steamships employed receiving the sea postage on the mails conveyed as full compensation for the service.

"The cost of the transatlantic mail steamship service during the three preceding fiscal years was as follows:—

For fiscal year ended June 30, 1867	$551,338
For fiscal year ended June 30, 1868	421,774
For fiscal year ended June 30, 1869	336,207

"I respectfully renew the recommendations made in my last report for an increase of mail service from monthly to semi-monthly trips on the mail steamship route from San Francisco to Japan and China. Impressed with the great national importance of maintaining this line of American steamships and the necessity of providing increased facilities of communication with those countries in order to retain and extend the commercial advantages already gained by its establishment, I felt it my duty to address a special communication on the subject to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, under date of April 21, 1870 (Senate Mis. Doc. No. 125, 41st Congress, 2d session), in which statements were presented, obtained from official sources, showing the growth of our trade with Japan and China since this line was established, the amount of correspondence transported and the financial results of the enterprise. I beg to refer to that communication for the special considerations which render it expedient, in my judgment, to sustain this important national enterprise, and to express the hope that Congress will promptly pass the bill reported by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads at the last session, authorizing an increase of the service to semi-monthly trips, under the same terms and conditions as the present monthly service.

"The recommendations made in my report of last year relative to the necessity of some legislation to encourage the re-establishment of American lines of transatlantic steamships for the transportation of our mails to Europe are respectfully renewed.

Appointments.

"The report of the Appointment Office shows the following:—

Number of Post Offices established during the year	2,359
Number discontinued	963
Increase	1,397
Number in operation on June 30, 1869	27,995
Number in operation on June 30, 1870	29,492
Number to be filled by appointments of the Presidents	1,693
Number to be filled by appointments of the Postmaster-General	27,399

"Appointments were made during the year:—

On resignations	4105
On removals	1443
On changes of names and sites	204
On deaths of postmasters	293
On establishment of new post offices	2359
Total appointments	8416
Number of cases acted on during the year	9553

—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that a contract made and carried into effect on Sunday cannot be repudiated by either party.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Battle of Paris.

Three Days' Fighting.

The Result Undecided.

Victory Doubly Claimed

Despatch from King William.

The Black Sea Trouble.

Gortschakoff to Granville.

FROM EUROPE.

The Sortie from Paris—Despatches from King William.

LONDON, Dec. 2—Noon.—There is much excitement here and throughout England over the war news received from France.

The following despatches have been given to the public to-day:—

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—King William sends by telegraph the following despatch to Queen Augusta, dated

"VERSAILLES, Nov. 30.—The 6th Corps yesterday repulsed a sortie of the French, near L'Haye, on the south of Paris. Over one hundred French prisoners were taken, and several hundred dead and wounded left on the field. The French also made sorties on the positions of the Wurtembergers and Saxons at Bonnuil, Champigny, and Villers, to the east and southeast of Paris. The positions were taken by the French, but subsequently retaken by the Prussians. At the same time sorties were made at the north and west and at St. Denis against the 4th Corps and Guard. The French were repulsed and driven back behind their works in all cases. I remained at Versailles, as it was the central point. WILHELM."

French Accounts of Ducrot's Movements

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Despatches from Paris, dated Nov. 30, say that operations by the French commenced yesterday at different points around the city. General Ducrot, with a large force, moved out of Paris and occupied Monticelis, which, however, he was soon compelled to evacuate. The heaviest of the fighting was done at Champigny Brie and Villers sur Marne. The French are now renewing the attack in the south.

A despatch from Tours, dated Thursday, the 1st, says that the news of successful sorties around Paris had caused most indescribable excitement.

The Wurtembergers in the Fight.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—A telegram from General Oberwitz to the War Department here has the following particulars of the part taken by the Wurtembergers in the late actions around Paris. The telegram is dated at Chateau le Pipee, on Wednesday. On that day the 2d and 3d Wurtemberg Brigades, with the 7th Prussian Brigade, defeated a sortie of the French made in the direction of Mont Mesali. After five hours' fighting the Germans took three hundred prisoners. The German loss was as follows:—Six officers killed, thirty-four wounded, five hundred rank and file killed and wounded.

Further Details—Contradictory Reports.

TOURS, Dec. 2.—The *Moniteur* of this city has the following details. On the morning of the 29th ult. the first sortie of the French garrison at Paris was begun at Choissy, Leroi, L'Haye, and Chevilly. The battle in that neighborhood lasted all night of the 29th, and till the next night. General Ducrot then crossed the Marne and occupied Messly. Subsequently he evacuated that point, and engaged the enemy at Champigny, fighting his way to Brie. He then marched back to the Marne, recrossed that river by eight pontoon bridges, and maintained his position on the bank. He took two guns from the Prussians. He has since taken position at Thernay.

Gambetta Announces Great French Successes.

LAVAL, Dec. 2.—The city is overjoyed with despatches from Gambetta announcing a great success at Paris, where sorties were made in force, defeating the Prussians along the entire line. The line of battle was many miles in extent. A great number of prisoners and cannon have been captured by the French. The corps were commanded by Trochu, Ducrot, and Vinoy. Gambetta, in announcing the victory, says that one of the results of it has been the evacuation of Amiens by the Prussians, who hastily started for Paris to reinforce the German army. The battle began on Tuesday, 29th, and at the last accounts the garrison remained ontside in the positions they had captured from the Prussians.

Latest Despatches—The Result Uncertain.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The *Standard* of to-day has war news despatches down to 3 o'clock this morning. A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that, according to despatches from the Prussian officers, the French were repulsed in their attempt at a great sortie from Paris on Thursday. The French organ here, however, claims that the engagement before Paris ended in a brilliant victory for the French arms.

There are no signs of weakness at Tours.

Eleven new

Entrenched Camps

are forming throughout France.

Important New Movements.

The *Times* thinks that the policy of the Germans in changing position indicates important new movements, which, though yet undeveloped, are likely to bring about great results.

Prince Gortschakoff's Rejoinder

to Lord Granville is made public here to-day. The Count refuses to discuss the propriety of his former note, but accepts a conference of the great powers.

A German Account—The French Declared Defeated.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The following despatch from General De Tumpling, Commander of the Seventh Prussian Corps, has just been received here, dated Thursday:—A great sortie occurred yesterday. The French moved out against Prussians and Wurtembergers early in the morning.

They were supported by the heavy cannonade of their forts. Trochu and Ducrot commanded, leading one hundred and twenty thousand men. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon the French were repulsed by the 6th Corps and retired. Subsequently, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Wurtembergers, who had been reinforced by cavalry and artillery, were again attacked by the French. The latter were again defeated, the German losses being trifling.

A French Account—The Germans Declared Defeated.

LAVAL, Dec. 2.—Gambetta has publicly announced that the Army of the Loire has successfully resisted the attack on the left and right wings and is now moving forward. Gambetta continues, "Victory now favors the French. Te Deums are being chanted here [Tours]."

The Black Sea Trouble—Gortschakoff's Reply to Granville.

The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at St. Petersburg telegraphs the full text of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Earl Granville, being a despatch to Baron Brunnow, dated Thorskoe, November 20, 1870:—

Monsieur le Baron:—The Ambassador of England has read and left with me a copy of Lord Granville's reply to our communication of the 19th of October, which I submitted to his Majesty the Emperor. Our august master was pleased to point out that it contained, in the first place, an expression of the earnest desire of the Cabinet of London to preserve the cordial relations between England and Russia; and, secondly, an assurance that the English Cabinet would not have refused to enter into an examination of the results of the treaty of 1856, so far as they had been modified by circumstances.

As for the question of strict right stated by Lord Granville, we have no wish to enter into any discussion, to recall any precedent, or cite any example. Such a controversy would in no way promote the good understanding which we desire. Our august master had to discharge an imperious duty to his own country without wishing to injure in any way the Governments which were signataries of the treaty of 1856. On the contrary, his Imperial Majesty appeals to their sense of justice and to their regard for their own dignity.

We regret to see that Earl Granville addresses himself principally to the form of our communication. The form was not our choice. We could have asked nothing better, surely, than to attain our end by an agreement with the signataries of the treaty of 1856; but the principal Secretaries of State of Her Britannic Majesty well know that the attempts made at different times to assemble the powers in a general conference, with a view to remove the causes of difficulty which disturb the general peace, have invariably failed.

The prolongation of the present crisis, and the absence of a regular Government in France, postpone still further the possibility of such an agreement. Meanwhile, the position in which the treaty left Russia has become more and more intolerable. Earl Granville will agree that the Europe of to-day is very far from being the Europe which signed the treaty of 1856. It was impossible that Russia should agree to remain the only power bound indefinitely to an arrangement which, onerous as it was at the time when it was concluded, became daily weaker in its guarantees. Our august master has too deep a sense of what he owes to his country to force it to submit any longer to an obligation against which the national sentiment protests. We cannot admit that the abrogation of a purely theoretical principle, not followed by its immediate application, and which visibly restores to Russia a right of which no great power could consent to be deprived, ought to be considered as a menace to peace, nor that, in voiding one point of the treaty of 1856, the abrogation of all is implied. The Imperial Cabinet never had any such intention. On the contrary, our communication of October 19 declared in the most explicit terms, that his Majesty, the Emperor, maintains his adhesion to the general principles of the treaty of 1856, and that he is ready to come to an agreement with the signatary powers of that treaty, either to confirm its general stipulations or to renew them, or to substitute for them any other equitable arrangement which may be thought suitable to secure the repose of the East and the equilibrium of Europe.

There seems, then, to be no reason why the Cabinet at London should not, if it please, enter into an explanation with the signataries of the treaty of 1850. For our part, we are ready in any deliberation having for its object the settlement of guarantees for the consolidation of peace in the East.

[The rest of this despatch has not yet been received.]

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 2—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 91¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 87¾; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 87. Stocks quiet and steady; Erie R. R., 20¾; Illinois Central, 111¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LONDON, Dec. 2—11·30 A. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 59s. @59s. 6d. Tallow, 42s. 3d.@43s. 6d.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 2.—U. S. 5-20s, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9d.; middling Orleans, 9¼d. Sales of the day estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 72,000 bales, of which 14,000 were for export and 5000 for speculation. Stock, 394,000 bales, 62,000 of which are American. Receipts of the week, 87,000 bales, of which 49,000 are American. Corn, 31s. 3d. for new. Bacon, 53s. for Cumberland cut. New spring wheat, 10s.; winter, 10s. 8d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 2.—Petroleum, 48¾ francs.

BREMEN, Dec. 2.—Petroleum, 6 thalers 10 groats.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 2—1·30 P. M.—Consols 91¾@91¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet. Stocks quiet; Erie, 21

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—1·30 P. M.—New Red Western spring wheat marked bare; old, 10s.; Flour 24s. 9d.; New corn, 31s. 6d. Receipts of wheat for three days 22,500 quarters, of which 18,000 were American. Pork firme. Beef, 122s. 6d. for new. Cheese, 72s. 6d.

FROM NEW YORK.

Bridge Caisson on Fire.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A fire in the caisson of the East River Bridge broke out about 11 o'clock this morning, and is now burning furiously. The caisson is filled with considerable combustible matter, which it is almost impossible to reach. About ten streams are playing on the fire now, but so far with but little effect.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Cotton easier; sales of 2000 bales uplands at 15¾c.; Orleans at 16¾c. Flour firmer, and advanced 5@10c.; sales of 16,000 barrels State at $5@6·80; Ohio at $5·85@6·30; Western at $5@6·60; Southern at $5·90@8·25. Wheat firmer, and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 65,000 bushels new spring at $1·35@1·36; red Western at $1·55; white Michigan at 1·58. Corn firmer; sales of 38,000 bushels new mixed Western at 76@80c. Oats firm; sales of 30,000 bushels Ohio at 61@62c; Western at 61@61½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard inactive. Whisky dull at 89c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Stocks firm. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107½; do. 1864, do., 106¾; do. 1865, do. 106¾; do. 1865, new, 109½; do. 1867, do. 109¼; do. 1868, 109¾; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Co, 67; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 24½; Reading, 101¾; Adams Express Co., 64½; Michigan Central, 126½; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104½; Chicago and Rock Island, 111½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94½; Western Union Telegraph, 43½.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2—Cotton dull; low middling, 15½c. asking. Flour dull but firmer. Wheat unchanged in every respect. Corn dull and lower; White, 70@71c; yellow, 72c. Oats dull at 50@52c. Rye 75@85c. Provisions entirely unchanged. Whisky dull at 89c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, Dec. 2, 1870.

The loan market is active on speculative account, but business borrowers are virtually out of the market. There is very little commercial paper making, and until the approach of the holidays lenders are anxious to place their balances on more favorable terms to lenders. The comparative quiet in business has much to do with the speculative flurry at the Stock Board during the past week, as there is really very little healthy employment for funds until some reaction takes place, which will be about the middle of the present month. Rates are unchanged.

The gold market is comparatively quiet and steady, with sales ranging from 110¾@110¾, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are dull and prices are less steady, nearly half the list showing a decline of about ⅛.

Stocks were very active and strong. Sales of State 6s, 2d series, at 105. City 6s, new, at 100 by due bill, and Lehigh Gold Loan at 89.

Reading Railroad was dull, with some sales at 50¾; Pennsylvania was strong, with large sales at 62@62¾, closing at the latter; Camden and Amboy advanced to 115½, with sales; Little Schuylkill brought 44; Lehigh Valley, 60¼@61, and Philadelphia and Erie 26¾.

Canal shares were generally dull, but Lehigh was in demand, and sold freely at 33@33¾.

In Passenger Railway shares there were sales of Hestonville at 16 and Second and Third Streets at 55¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 Am Gold	110¾	95 sh 2d & 3d St.	65¾
$4800 City 6s, New		100 sh Hestonville	16
d bill	100	200 sh Penna R.	62½
$600 C & A m 6s, '89	94	100 do	62½
$7000 Pa 6s 2 m	100	100 do	63¾
$1000 N Pa 6s	100¾	200 do	62¾
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	90¾	75 do	62½
$500 Pa 6s, 2d se	105	14 do	62¾
$500 W & Frank 7s	85¾	100 do	62¾
$1000 Sch N 6s, 82	75	100 do	62½
$500 Leh 6s gold b5, 90	93	do	62¾
$3000 do	90	200 do	62¾
27 sh Read R.	50¾	100 do	62½
100 do	50¾	100 do	62¾
100 do	50¾	33 do	62½
100 do	50¾	98 do	62¾
100 do	50¾	300 do	62
400 do	50¾	61 do	62
23 sh Cam & Am R.	115¾	14 do	62½
50 sh Lit Sch RR		100 do	61¾
Monday	44	1 do	62
10 do	44	100 do	62
100 sh Leh Nav. b60	33¾	200 do	62
300 do	33	140 do	62¾
100 do	33¾	1 do	62
200 do	33¾	300 do	62¾
100 do	33	20 do	62¾
55 do	33¾	300 do	62½
100 do	33¾	100 do	62½
100 sh Leh V R. b5	60¾	72 do	62¾
45 do	61	300 sh Ph & E. b60	26¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; do. 1862, 107¼@107¾; do. 1864, 106¾@106¾; do. 1865, 106¾@106¾; do. 1865, new, 109@109¼; do. 1867, do. 109¼@109¾; do. 1868, do. 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 106¾@106¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¾@111; Gold, 110¾@110¾; Silver, 105@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 810@820; Central Pacific Railroad, 90@915; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 700@710.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 107¼@107¾; do. 1864, 106¾@106¾; do. 1865, 106¾@106¾; do., July, 1865, 109¼@109¾; do., July, 1867, 109¼@109¾; do. July, 1868, 109¾@109¾; 10-40, 106¾@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110¾@111. Gold, 110¾@110¾. Market steady.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110¾	11·35 A. M.	110¾
10·32 "	110¾	11·55 "	110¾
10·40 "	110¾	12·20 P. M.	110¾
10·45 "	110¾	12·25 "	110¾
10·55 "	110¾	12·30 "	110¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Dec. 2.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $25 per ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed continues in demand, and 1000 bushels sold, part at 10¾c. per lb., and part on private terms. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed may be quoted at $2@2 10.

The Flour market remains in a dull and unsatisfactory condition, there being very little demand for either shipment or home consumption; about 600 bbls. changed hands, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·50@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·75@6·50; Ohio do. do. at $6@6·75 and fancy brands at $7@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·12½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is firm, but there is an absence of much activity. Sales of 3000 bushels at $1·40 @1·42 for Indiana red; $1·30@1·35 for Delaware do.; $1·25@1·38 for Pennsylvania do.; and $1·50@1·60 for white. Rye may be quoted at 93@94c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the recent decline. Sales of 2000 bushels at 83@84c. for old yellow, 75@76c. for new do. Oats are steady, but there is not much demand. Sales of bright Pennsylvania and Western at 54@56c., and Delaware at 53@54c. In Barley and Malt no further sales were reported.

Whisky may be quoted at 90c. for Western ironbound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Arrived, steamship France, from Liverpool.

Steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 2

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....45 | 11 A. M.....55 | 2 P. M.....58

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. ship Abyssinia, Christian, Antwerp, Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, do.
Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, New Bedford, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr R. RR. No. 44, Trainer, Stonington, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Ida M. Comery, Norden, 53 days fm Lisbon, with corkwood and salt to Jose de Besa Guimaraes.
Schr Caroline A. Farnsworth, Benson, 21 days fm Milk River, Jam., with logwood and pimento to S. De Cordova.
Schr Boxer, Burr, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with lumber to John L. Redner.
Schr Clara, Gohegan, 5 days from Petersburg, Va., with lumber to John L. Redner.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Pawtucket.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Boston.
Schr Eugene Borda, Dukes, from Fall River.
Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, from Providence.
Schr Daniel S. Mershon, Ayres, from New York.

BELOW.

Captain White, of tug Douglass, reports having seen the following vessels yesterday morning, viz.:—Below the Ledge, bark Bombersund, from Liverpool; off Bombay Hook, bark John G. Hall, from do.

MEMORANDA.

Steamers Missouri, Palmer, for Havana via Nassau; San Francisco, Higgins, for Bermuda; General Barnes, Mallory, for Savannah; Georgia, Crowell, for Charleston; and Fairbanks, Howe, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamers Wm. P. Clyde, Sherwood; Mayflower, Fultz; E. N. Fairchild, Trout; and Tacony, Nichols, all for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer El Cid, Nickerson, fm Wilmington, N. C., at New York yesterday.

Brig Cuba, fm Cette for Philadelphia, was spoken Nov. 27, lat. 39 19, long. 73 30.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, hence for Pantego, N. C., at Newbern yesterday.

Schr Annie Magee, Young, for Philadelphia, at Newbern, N. C., 26th ult.; would sail about the 1st instant.

Schrs S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, for Philadelphia, and W. M. Wilson, Brown, for Philadelphia or Georgetown, D. C., sailed from Fall River 26th ult.

Schrs S. Whitehouse, Farnum, and P. Boice, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 30th ultimo.

Schrs Mary Haley, Haley; Rhodella Blew, Haley; Thomas Clyde, Cain; and H. V. Glover, Ingraham, hence, at Boston 30th ult.

Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 30th ult.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 30th ult.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Henry Lee, Barrett, from Wilmington, N. C., for Philadelphia, is ashore on Cobb's Island. The crew arrived at Norfolk on the 30th ult., and assistance was sent to the vessel.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Recent Sorties.

France Still Claims the Victory.

Prince Frederick Charles Retreating

Army of the Loire Revived

Strength of Ducrot's Army.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Army of the Loire—The French Persistently Claim a Success.

LONDON, Dec. 2—(Special to the New York *Telegram.*)—A telegram to the London *Times*, from Tours, states that Prince Frederick Charles is retiring before the Army of the Loire, which is in great strength.

A Versailles special telegram to the London *Times* says that yesterday a sortie by Ducrot with 50,000 men against the Wurtembergers at Villers was flanked by the 6th Corps. The 4th and a corps of Guards also vigorously attacked them. At Epinal they also attained a temporary success against the Wurtembergers, but no substantial advantage. The French suffered great loss. They now occupy Champigny. The loss of the Wurtembergers is not known. The French numbered eighty thousand.

The object of the sortie was to open communication with the Army of the Loire, in the direction of Fontainebleau.

Despatches from Tours state that, according to the first intelligence there received, General Ducrot in his sortie drove the Prussians from all the positions attacked in the direction of Brie-sur-Marne. The sortie had been announced on the previous day by proclamation. Ducrat's forces are stated at 150,000 men, with 400 guns. They have obtained possession of the Fontainbleau road. Two Generals and 2000 men were wounded. The Prussian losses are enormous.

This Evening's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—2·30 P. M.—The stock of cotton afloat bound to this port is estimated at 350,000 bales, of which 242,000 are American. The markets for yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Atlantic Cable.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—(To the Associated Press.)—Please notify the public that although there will be considerable delay we can send slowly to Europe through the French cable, therefore messages will be received and transmitted as early as possible, and in the exact order of their reception. CYRUS W. FIELD.

The New York Election.

The official canvass of the vote at the recent election in New York has been completed at last. For Governor it stood:—

Stewart L. Woodford, Rep	366,467
John T. Hoffman, Dem	399,272
Democratic majority	33,272
Democratic majority, May, 1870	87,807
" " Nov., 1869	20,241
" " " 1868 (President)	10,000

The majority of the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor was 30,845; and for Controller, 31,101.

—After a lapse of twenty years, a ring lost by a "young lady" while bathing on South Beach, Nantucket, was recently found by a boy and returned to her.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

GRANT'S POLITICAL STRATEGY.

From the N. Y. World.

There is much speculation here as to the President's motive in postponing the appointment of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the place of Mr. Delano. It was generally supposed that this office would be filled before the meeting of Congress, in order to avoid the pressure which the friends of rival candidates will doubtless then bring to bear on General Grant. It is hinted that the President may possibly intend to recommend again the conversion of the Internal Revenue Bureau into a department, by combining with it the Customs or some other bureau of the Treasury Department, and to place at its head some prominent man of the Republican party. Secretary Boutwell would probably oppose such a measure, and would be strongly supported in Congress.—*Washington despatch to the Tribune.*

Since General Grant has surrendered to the men "inside politics" and the virtuous Simon Cameron has become the President's keeper, matters are managed with a sharp eye to Grant's renomination. He fears Boutwell as a rival, but don't exactly see how he can get rid of him. Boutwell is the sole prop and pillar of the little popularity which still remains to the administration. The Treasury Department is the pivot of all the praises which the Republican stump speakers and party press bestowed on the administration during the late political canvass for members of Congress and State officers. The collection of the taxes, the reduction of the public debt, were dwelt upon as the great redeeming traits of an administration in other respects weak and indefensible. But these eulogies belong to the Secretary of the Treasury rather than the President. Boutwell is known to be ambitious; he would gladly run for the Presidency; and Grant, though full of jealousy, dares not remove him. Aided by the dexterous advice of Cameron, he is therefore scheming to flank an obstacle which he cannot attack in front.

The plan is to clip Boutwell's wings by divesting him of his patronage as Secretary of the Treasury. The machinery by which the revenue is collected is very wide and extensive in comparison with that by which it is disbursed. The President's project to create a Department of Revenue with a new Cabinet officer at its head is the joint offspring of Grant's jealousy and Cameron's adroitness. It would strip Boutwell of all his effective patronage. All the officers for collecting both the internal and the customs revenue are subordinates of the Secretary of the Treasury, and subject to his direction. They exceed in number every other class of officers except the postmasters; and in influence they overtop all the other officers together. In the late Republican canvass in this State, for example, everybody looked to Collector Murphy as the "head centre" of political movements, while scarcely a thought was bestowed on Postmaster Jones. The revenue service is the most powerful branch of administration; and as Grant has no pretext for removing Boutwell, he and his advisers have concocted a scheme for neutralizing his influence by transferring his patronage to a new officer, less independent of the President.

The fact that the *Tribune* is the vehicle for exposing and reprobating this scheme is significant, as showing that General Grant's slaughter of Mr. Greeley has alienated the most powerful organ of the Republican party.

The vast army of subordinates in all the custom-houses are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. To be sure, they are named by the collectors, but they cannot be appointed without the approval of the Secretary. Mr. Boutwell, therefore, as the laws now stand, can prevent the appointment of any subordinate revenue officer who is not committed to his interest. Grant is unwilling that this formidable power should rest in the hands of a suspected rival; and so he postpones filling the vacant office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the hope that Congress may be persuaded to erect a new department, and create a new Cabinet officer, transferring to him all the functions which give political influence to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Boutwell would thereby be dwarfed to a mere custodian of the public funds and a disbursing officer to make payments. He would also retain power to manipulate that financial laughing-stock, his abortive funding scheme, and to advertise, as at present, sales of gold and purchases of bonds. But his effective political patronage would be made over to the new member of the Cabinet, the head of the new Department of Revenue. The proposed officer would be selected by General Grant, who would take good care that he should neither have Presidential aspirations of his own, nor favor those of any rival.

The fact that such a scheme to supplant Boutwell is planned by General Grant evinces his misgivings and his consciousness of political weakness. He has expended the great stock of military popularity with which he came out of the war and to which he owed his nomination. Were it not for the patronage of his office, he would be a political bankrupt. The insignificance of the President was truthfully depicted by General Butler in his recent conversation published in the *Tribune*, as follows:—

The Republican party, he said, is not now united upon a single question of public policy. Upon the tariff question it is split in two by the backbone of the Alleghanies. Upon all financial issues the division is almost as marked. The party has no longer any coherent force, and recognizes no leadership. It gives no support to the administration it has chosen, which was not able at the last session of Congress to carry a single one of the measures it proposed. The San Domingo treaty failed in the Senate in spite of all the influence the President could bring to bear. Creswell's one idea of abolishing the franking privilege was lost. The Secretary of the Navy did not get the appropriations he asked for to carry on his department. The army was reduced, notwithstanding the protests of the War Department. The Attorney-General's office was knocked into pi. Boutwell's financial measures were badly cut up. There was never before an administration possessing so little influence with a Congress of its own party.

The sole reliance of this discredited President for a renomination is upon the Federal patronage, and upon the tactics of veteran knaves and wire-pullers "inside politics," like his new "guide, philosopher, and friend," Simon Cameron, with whom he sealed an alliance in the famous trout-fishing excursion in the Pennsylvania mountains last summer.

The *Tribune* is no doubt correct in its prophecy that the scheme for stripping Boutwell will be frowned down by Congress. Not that the Republicans feel any interest in nursing Boutwell's hopes; but they have discovered that Grant is an incubus upon the party, and many of them would be glad to shake him off. His renomination will not be accepted as a necessity, as Lincoln's was during the war. Already most of the talent and brains of the party give him sinister looks. Sumner, Butler, Fenton, Greeley, Trumbull, Schurz, Cox, Motley, and Brown, among the public men of the party; and the New York *Tribune*, the *Evening Post*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and the Missouri *Democrat* (the five principal Republican journals in the United States), would regard his renomination as a party misfortune. With so many elements of disaffection, the Federal patronage cannot help him much, as there are a dozen Republicans who want office for every one that has it. When the time comes for the nomination, the "expiring sands" of Grant's control of the patronage will have "nearly run out," and the office-seekers, as the more numerous body, will have more influence than the office-holders. A strong and popular administration could subdue them into silence and submission, but under an insolvent President like Grant they will receive too much encouragement from party leaders, and have too much influence with the people, to be easily put down. The next year will be spent in intrigues by Grant to secure his renomination, and counter-intrigues by the foes in his own party household to foil him.

NO HASH!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There are many of our countrymen who sincerely believe in free trade, as do many others in protection; while there is a large class who, not having yet studied the question, have no decided opinion upon it—not to speak of politicians by trade who are ready to profess or support any doctrine that seems likely to favor their personal aspirations. We entreat earnest free traders and earnest protectionists to unite in demanding that the issue between their respective doctrines shall be made so broad and clear that the ill-informed and heedless shall be compelled to study the subject and take one side or the other, while the politicians by trade shall, in the decision of this question, be reduced to their proper insignificance.

If a great practical issue, affecting the well-being of our country and her people, cannot be decided just right, we prefer that it be decided exactly the other way. A muddled, half-and-half decision may stand for years; while one that was wholly wrong would be speedily and surely reversed.

We have so profound a conviction of the beneficence and necessity of protection that we are entirely willing to see a fair trial made of thorough free trade; for we are sure that the country would not, because it could not, endure it. Two years of complete, genuine free trade would secure us against a repetition of the mistake for at least a generation.

Among the hard things so freely said of us protectionists by our adversaries, we have never yet known them to assert that we failed to make a protective tariff when we had an opportunity. We never plead popular ignorance or prejudice as our excuse for acting in but half-hearted accordance with our principles, and never plead for time to accustom the people gradually to their operation. In our view the present time is always the right time to adopt protection if it has been discarded and maintain it if it has not. And we are never aware of any pledges, or committals, or peculiar circumstances, that render partial or total free trade the right thing for to-day, though perhaps not for to-morrow.

We have now a protective tariff. True, the duties imposed by it on most staples—pig iron, coal, salt, sugar, wool, paper, etc.—are lower than the duties levied by the Calhoun-Lowndes tariff of 1816, which were imposed for revenue, with but slight regard to protection. We think the present Congress erred in reducing many rates of duty, especially those on pig iron and sugar. Still, we are content with the tariff as it is, as a whole—willing to abide by it as better than anything likely to be substituted for it. Should it be overthrown, we trust it will give place to one founded on the opposite principle and in perfect consistency with the doctrine of free trade. Then the people, having given each principle a fair trial, will be enabled to judge intelligently between them.

The one great mistake of Mr. Clay's career was the Tariff Compromise of 1833. Had he then said, "The country has just rechosen General Jackson its President. His party has a decided majority in either House. Let that majority frame and pass just such a tariff as it deems best; and, if it does not work well, the country knows how to get rid of it"—we should, in the election of 1836, have precluded years of disaster and suffering. By his compromise our manufacturing and mining interests purchased a transient reprieve, at a heavy cost to the country and themselves. We trust that mistake may never be repeated. The *World*, indeed, says:—

"Seeing that protection was in danger, Mr. Clay acted like a prudent navigator in a storm, and threw over a part of the cargo to save the ship."

It seems to us that he threw over the ship, and only saved a part of the cargo for a little while.

The *World* adds:—

"By that bill, the tariff was brought down to the revenue standard by a series of successive reductions, extending over nine years."

Yes; and when we, at the end of nine years, had got down to "the revenue standard," we had neither revenue nor credit, and had to go back to protection to reclaim them. Why not state that?

The *World* now talks of not being "willing to bring *sudden* ruin on any great interest." If there be any "great interest" anxious to be ruined a little more deliberately, let it apply at the *World* office. But we have heard enough of this kind of mercy. We ask the free-traders to submit to the next Congress a tariff bill which accords exactly and in all respects with their principles and convictions; and, if the trimmers and twaddlers, who believe in nothing but the offices they hold or are trying to secure, undertake to supplant this by one that is "neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring," we are quite confident that they will be defeated.

"Does protection protect?" asks one of the least scrupulous manipulators of facts and figures for the Free-trade League. Protectionists think that question answers itself. We beg to propose as next in order—"Do free-traders want free trade?" If they do, let them act and vote accordingly. They certainly will not secure what they want by going instead for something else.

THE "REVENUE REFORMERS"—RISE OF A GREAT PARTY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

There was something more than a dinner in the meeting of the free-traders at Delmonico's on Monday evening. Mr. Bryant represented the old free-trade Democratic party, and was probably impatient at the limitations imposed upon him by the younger followers, who strain at free-trade—pure and simple—but yearn for what they call "revenue reform." With Mr. Bryant free-trade is what the doctors would call a specific or a sure medicine. He has been debating its virtues, its restorative and health-giving qualities for fifty years, and now stands like Moses when he looked upon the promised land which he was to see while others would occupy. The young men from the West are the true leaders. As Scott and Wool and Harney were crowded to one side by sturdier and more active generals like Grant and Sherman and Sheridan in our civil war, so younger men, like White and Grosvenor, have taken the place of Bryant and Marshall.

The first point we see in this new and grave discussion is the absence of any recruits in the army of protection. Mr. White quaintly and truly expressed this weakness when he professed his ignorance of any knowledge of Mr. Greeley's trinity of protective deities—Forward and Mallory and Snyder. When a cause must needs find its representatives in men dead and buried a half century ago it is weak indeed. The trouble with Mr. Greeley is that, as a politician, he too frequently lives in the era of 1820. He became a protectionist when a boy up in one of the Whig counties of a Yankee State, and he has never changed his mind, as, indeed, he has never changed his mind on any question. Failing to win new followers, nothing is left to the protectionists but to invoke dead memories and rake up the objects of adoration in the bones and ashes of the past. Who cares for Simon Snyder now? The old Pennsylvania Governor has gone to peace, and is probably by this time an oxydized iron formation in some iron county of the Keystone State. Who cares for Henry Clay? We might as well seriously quote his opinions on internal improvements, the war with Greece, or the removal of the bank deposits, as to regard him with patience on a question like revenue reform. These men are the remnants of a palæozoic age, and we may say of them, as Coleridge of the good knight:—

Their swords are rust,
Their bodies are dust,
And their souls are now with Christ, we trust.

In the famous comedy of *Rip Van Winkle* the old man, with rheumatic joints and white flowing hair, and trembling limbs and rheumy eyes, stalks down among the villagers and seeks some familiar face. "Does anybody here know Dick Vedder or Jacob Stein?" "Why, they are dead twenty years." And he goes on to ask, if they are dead who is he and why is he alive? This is very much the position of Mr. Greeley as he wanders through the *Tribune* from day to day asking if anybody has heard of Forward and Mallory and Snyder. The men and the times have changed. We have a new North and a new South. The business interests of the Northern States flood new channels. The South is in the hands of a new people. In other days the industrial people of the South had no interest in the development of the country. They were bought and sold at so much a head. They were simply so much property, like so many oxen or horses or sheep. With them life was only hog and hominy and molasses. Whether trade was poor or thriving, whether crops were full or barren, whether there were railroads or canals or industries, was of no value. But now they live and think. The negro has an interest in every ounce of tea, every pound of sugar and tobacco. It represents his own industry, and he must guard and hoard it if he would prosper. To the South, therefore, questions of taxation and impost and revenue are vital and immediate.

In the West the people need cheap iron, lumber and coal. Next to salt and air iron is of more necessity to modern civilization, to the comfort and happiness of mankind, than any substance known in science. The price of iron affects us as much as the price of wheat or corn. Cheap iron means cheapness in transportation, in household furniture, in agriculture. Every new country needs cheap iron. One railway in Indiana and Kansas is of more value to the country—a larger contribution to its wealth and prosperity—than twenty iron mills in Pennsylvania. So a tax upon pig-iron, while aiding a few ironmasters, is virtually a tax upon every bushel of wheat—upon the labor of every farmer in the West. The argument that the labor of the men who make the iron is protected—that without protecton the mill would stop and they starve—is absurd; for if they cannot puddle iron ore at small wages in unhealthy mills, they have only to go into the cheap Western counties and till the ground. For this reason the revenue reformers, in demanding cheap iron, strike a chord to which the Western Territories and States will respond.

Another strong point in this new platform is the removal of the tax upon wool and lumber and coal. Why should wool be taxed? This article enters into the economy of our daily existence so absolutely that every penny put upon it is a tax upon every laboring man who wears a woollen coat, or who buys his wife a woollen dress. Is it not of more importance that the millions of poor laboring men should have cheap clothing than that we should have large herds of sheep, especially as in the progress of national growth agriculture will protect its own sheep growth? The tax upon lumber is virtually an embargo upan our shipping and a hindrance to the social development of our new civilization. Lumber is scant enough in many parts of America. If a farmer builds a house at the base of the Rocky Mountains, he must bring his lumber from Chicago. In that item alone transportation is a grievous tax, and when to this we add a protective impost we put upon the farmer a heavy burden. America wants cheap lumber for the sea, just as she wants cheap iron for the land. Our shipping is dead, from the sheer inability of our capitalists to build ships in competition with the builders on the Clyde.

While conceding these salutary reforms these revenue reformers halt. Now, true revenue reform should go deeper into this question of removing taxes. We look in vain through the speeches of the eloquent speakers at Delmonico's to find any suggestion for the removal of taxation from tea and sugar and coffee. We are asked to look at the English tariff as an ideal tariff. Well, the English tariff, we believe, is levied upon nine articles—spirits and wine, tea and coffee, sugar and tobacco, currants, raisins, and chicory. Of these articles, tea, coffee, and sugar pay thirty millions annually, or more than one-third of the whole revenue. Now, if the revenue reformers mean to popularize their cause, if they mean to take hold of the people, let them add to their platform what the humblest and poorest can understand, and remove taxation from articles which are necessaries of life. The true theory of all taxation is to put the burdens upon the shoulders that can bear them. John Bright recently called upon England to give her laboring men a "free breakfast table." He proposed to do it by abolishing the impost upon the tea, coffee, and sugar which form a part of the breakfast of the poorest. This is true, high democratic ground. Our friends must not be content with free iron, lumber, wool, and coal. A tax upon these does not begin to fall upon the workingman as heavily as one cent a pound upon tea or coffee or sugar, and the true reform is that which makes the necessities of life as cheap as possible.

Still, with all its faults and condities, this is a great party, with many noble possibilities and a splendid work before it. Nor must our politicians overlook its importance, nor the necessity of conceding to the West and the South what they will surely demand. We do not think that there is enough in the strength of the party to embarrass the political canvass of 1872. That will be fought upon clean and square political lines. The revenue reformers in both parties will, as a body, prefer to remain with their organizations than to risk defeat by secession in a Presidential year. The issues will grow clearer by discussion and argument, the true principles will be found, the people will know what they really want and what they can really obtain, and by 1876 the cause will be ripe enough for trial and decision by the people at their supreme high court of a Presidential canvass.

ALABAMA REDEEMED.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

It is first with feelings of profound gratitude to a wise Providence, and next with a sentiment of sincere admiration for the dauntless courage and enduring fortitude of our people through years of defeat and depression, that we tender them our warmest congratulations on the triumph they have achieved in this State. It was *their* cause and it is *their* victory. The struggle which has just closed in the success of the Democratic Conservative party should not be compared with ordinary political contests, actually involving, as it has done, considerations vital to the constitution of society itself, to law, to liberty, and to religion. The supremely wicked effort of the radical Congress to practically denationalize the native white population of the South has been defeated in Alabama; and this was the intense and absorbing issue determined in our favor by the recent election. On yesterday the people ruling Alabama were the vicarious representatives of a radical caucus at Washington; a new creation fashioned by the hands of Congress within the past four years, and imposed on the State for purposes alien to her honor and true interests, and by which it was designed to substitute the old population, first in a political—afterwards in a material sense—by a radical brood of mixed and inferior character. To-day the native white race have recovered their inheritance; once again have a right to the possession of their Government; once again are clothed with the power to make and administer the laws; once again are the real masters of the soil they cultivate; and once again stand in their corporate personality freed from all badges of inferiority resting upon them, and the equal and peer of any other people in the whole country. They are no longer to be governed—they are once more to govern. They will no longer visit their Capitol as strangers in a strange land, but will go there to enter its Executive and Legislative Chambers, the legitimate owners of the seats of authority, and to shape the policy of the State. The men whom the radical party leaders have so mercilessly and vindictively sought to make the slaves of their disorganising and degrading power have permanently emancipated themselves. For this we return our grateful thanks to God, and for this we desire to express our sincere respect for the resolution, trusting patience, and sustained devotion of our countrymen.

We learn from the accomplished officer in command of the Federal troops in the State, General Crawford, that in the whole course of his experience he has never known a more peaceful election. There was not a single instance of violence, so far as is known to us, in any part of the commonwealth. As a matter of course, there were many fraudulent votes cast, but the Democrats suffered these to pass rather than to provoke or excuse the employment of force or to afford an opportunity for disorders around the polls. The result in our peculiar situation has vindicated their wisdom in this particular, but it must not be supposed that such forbearance will ever again be exhibited.

In the presence of our grand triumph we have not one vindictive or proscriptive thought. While the contest was in progress and the event of our deliverance doubtful; while the right of our friends and fellow-citizens and the honor and life of Alabama hung suspended upon the issue, we felt our blood boiling in our veins with fierce and passionate emotions; but we hope that we feel as the great body of our citizens now feel, too manly and magnanimous to be influenced by any mean and paltry passions. The duties and obligation of government are a high and holy trust confided to our keeping for the welfare of the Commonwealth, and it is not the oppression or punishment of any, but the good of all, to which it becomes us in our high qualities as a race of Southern men to look. We will purge the Government of foreign and impure elements, but there shall be law and peace and tolerance in Alabama.

To those colored citizens who voted the Democratic ticket in the midst of the almost irresistible pressure brought to bear upon them to divert them from the protective alliance of their old friends and guardians, we wish to give the assurance that not only their rights and best interests, but those of their race, without exception, will be scrupulously respected by the Democratic and conservative party. It is the genius of Democracy to be liberal and generous, while always at the same time rational and just.

In conclusion, it is a source of natural pride and gratification to us that the seeds which were sown nearly three years ago at the Exchange Hotel Conference in this city have borne their fruitful and noble harvest. In the dark and perilous days when that patriotic assemblage was debating the line of policy which has since constituted the basis of Democratic organization in the State, the *Advertiser* raised the flag of the National Democracy, since covering that organization, and which now waves over our triumphant party in Alabama. It is the same flag that floats over the National Democracy in all parts of the United States, and whose folds gleam with the light of victory lately achieved in New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, and which is destined two years hence to stream in its starry splendors from the dome of the Capitol at Washington. The work that we then sketched in our hopes, and have since sought so persistently to accomplish, is now consummated. To our comrades (except three who have marked themselves with the curse of apostacy) in the prosecution of that work all praise is due. Some like the wise and faithful Fitzpatrick, have gone to their honored rest. Others still live to enjoy, as we hope, all the honors of political elevation in the future, and all the blessings of worldly prosperity. They have labored long and unselfishly in a cause oftentimes shadowed with gloom and despair, and they deserve their reward. *Finis corona opus.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CONTINENTAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five millions dollars.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
11 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
302 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Cents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.
Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.
Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.
Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmwf

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
3 2 1y SILVER WARE,
Second floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING GLASSES,

Strictly our own manufacture, and of warranted workmanship, at the lowest prices.

ALL THE NEW CHROMOS of Europe and America.
SWISS RUSTIC GOODS, invoices opened to-day.
Sole Agency for the ROGERS GROUPS.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, open, free at all times.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL,
Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.

LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 50; Stove, $7 75; Nut, $8 50.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6 50; Stove, $6 75; Nut, $6 25.
SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6 75; Stove, $7; Nut, $6.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [8 20 rpif

Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

$4·75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL, at EASTWICK & BROTHER'S Coal Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rpif

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 25 2p5

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 200,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 200,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 150,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 19,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 3 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are *bona fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons

FORM OF OFFER,
(*Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.*)

I (or we), of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at ——— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:—

..... cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot..... $.....
..... cubic feet, curved timber, at $—— per foot..... .....
..... cubic feet timber, at $—— per ft. .....
..... Total quantity. Total value.. .....

(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)

Should *my* (*or our*) offer be accepted, *I* (*or we*) request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at ——— for signature and certificate.

Date ———.

[Signature], A. B.
C. D.

Witness:

———.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——— ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ——— ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— ——— is accepted, *he* (*or they*) will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Date ———.

[Signatures] C. D.
E. F.

Witness:

———.

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 law4w

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until December 31, 1870, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
2. For concrete founditions, per cubic foot.
3. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
4. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
5. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
6. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
7. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. H. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 618 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-two inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 1y DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—About a quarter past five o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the fifth story of building No. 2 Fetter lane, running from Third street, above Arch, in consequence of the bursting of a coal oil lamp. The flames were confined to this story, but the occupants of the other rooms in the building suffered by water. The fifth story, where the fire originated, was occupied by Kraus & Behrend, bone turners; the fourth story by Lewis Hering, printer; third story not occupied; second story by John Howard, last turner, and the first story by Conrow & Co., mince meat manufacturers. No. 1, adjoining on the east, occupied by John Pfeifer, manufacturer of shovels, pans, etc., escaped the flames, but was flooded with water.

—William Dougherty was before Alderman Jones yesterday on the charge of cruelty, in cutting at the eyes of cattle until he had blinded about twelve of them, at No. 1728 Montrose street. The accused was fined $5 and costs, also held in $200 for future good behavior.

—The soup house at No. 817 North Fourth street, during the past summer, furnished baths to 10,642 women and children. Last winter 47,684 quarts of soup were distributed. The society are now preparing to carry on their benevolent operations this winter.

—The fifth anniversary of the Sunday-school belonging to the New Street Lutheran Church, of which Rev. Dr. Hutter is pastor, was celebrated last evening in the presence of a large audience.

—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock Charles Dusenbury, the keeper of a tavern, 702 Federal street, was shot in the face by a man named Reddy Hadley, with whom he was engaged in playing a game of cards. The ball entered his nose and caused a serious and dangerous wound.

Domestic Affairs.

—The political troubles in Alabama continue.

—Chief Justice Chase is reported to be slowly recovering his health.

—The trial of the Baton Rouge rioters at New Orleans closed yesterday.

—The public debt statement shows a reduction of $7,475,860 90 during the past month.

—The San Francisco policemen are engaged in arresting persons in that city who are engaged in the lottery business.

—The corner-stone of the Seamen's Exchange of New York was laid yesterday, and Secretary Robeson delivered an address suited to the occasion.

—The Alumni Association of Dartmouth College held their annual dinner in New York last evening, at which many distinguished gentlemen were present.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Opinion of Solicitor Collis—The Case in the Supreme Court.

To-morrow the agument in the case involving the erection of the public buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets will be heard in the Supreme Court.

The following is the opinion of Fairmount Park Solicitor Collis upon the subject, with the endorsement of Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, William B. Mann, Esq., and Hon. William M. Meredith:—

PHILADELPHIA, October 21, 1870.—Hon. Henry M. Phillips, Chairman of Commit ee, Etc.—Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution passed by the Committee of the Public Buildings Commission, of which you are Chairman, which resolution is in the following words:—

"*Resolved*, That the Solicitor be requested to give his opinion on the legal questions involved in selecting the particular site for the buildings on Penn Square."

Having been present at the meeting of your committee at which the resolution was passed, I had a further opportunity of learning upon what particular questions my opinion was desired.

The act under which your commission is created directs that you "Locate the public buildings on either Washington Square or Penn Square, as may be ascertained by a vote of the legally qualified electors of the city of Philadelphia." A vote has been taken, and Penn Square has been selected.

You are therefore required, within thirty days from the day of election (October 11, 1870), to advertise for proposals for the erection of said buildings upon Penn Square.

You have clearly the right to erect one, two, three or four buildings upon either or all of the enclosures at Broad and Market streets; but the act seems to contemplate the erection of the buildings at the intersection of Broad street with Market street, for it provides that "In the event of the ultimate selection of Penn Square as the site for said public buildings, the said commission shall have authority and they are hereby empowered to vacate so much of Market and Broad streets as they may deem needful; provided, however, that the streets passing around said building shall not be of less width than one hundred feet."

The only condition is that the qualified electors of the city of Philadelphia shall give their assent thereto. After a full and free discussion of the whole subject they have given their assent, and you are now required to erect the public buildings either upon one or more of the four enclosures, or at the intersection, the later being the location most clearly indicated by the Act.

My attention has been invited to the act of 23d of March, 1866, "Authorizing the improvement of Broad street," which prohibits the erection of any obstructions upon that street, and it has been intimated that said act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, in the recent case of Hammett vs. The City (8 Am. Law Reg. 411), commonly known as the Nicolson Pavement Case.

By the provisions of that act, the city is "required to occupy and appropriate Broad street for its entire length, as it is now opened, or may hereafter be opened, and from curb to curb thereof, for the uses and purposes of a public drive, carriage-way, street, or avenue, and to improve the said street or portions thereof from time to time, and in whole or in part, with such mode of pavement, paving, macadamizing, gravelling, or other roadway as may, in the judgment of the Select and Common Councils of said city, be the best adapted to and for the uses and purposes aforesaid; and for that purpose the said Councils shall have (power), and are hereby authorized to enact such ordinances and resolutions with such conditions and stipulations as may require the cost of said improvements to be paid for by the owners of property abutting upon said street."

And the 4th section of the act creates a contract between the Commonwealth and the property owners in the following words:—"That upon the improvement of said street, or any portion thereof, as provided in the first section hereof, and in consideration of the payment of the cost thereof by the owners of property abutting thereupon as aforesaid, or upon and in consideration of the contributions and payments of the money agreed to be paid, or as ascertained by a jury as aforesaid, no person or persons, or corporations of any kind, nor the city of Philadelphia, shall at any time hereafter be authorized or empowered to locate, lay, construct, or maintain any railroad or railway tracks or other obstructions, prejudicial to the uses and purposes aforesaid, along or upon said street or any portion thereof."

Under the authority conferred by this act, the Councils of the city of Philadelphia ordained on July 5, 1867, "that the said carriage way from curb to curb, between Willow street and Columbia avenue, shall be laid with the Nicolson pavement * * * 'the cost of said paving'" (not exceeding four dollars per square yard) "to be paid for by the owners of property abutting on said street."

Upon the completion of the pavement, certain property holders declined to pay their proportionate cost thereof, and municipal liens were filed against the properties of such persons, for the work and materials. Mr. Barnabas Hammett was one of these, and in his affidavit of defense, he takes the ground that property having been taxed for one pavement, it cannot be taxed for a second one, and that the act is unconstitutional as empowering Councils to tax the property owners on the street only, for what was to be a public benefit.

Judgment was entered against Mr. Hammett for want of a sufficient affidavit of defense, and to that judgment a writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court. The opinion of the Supreme Court was delivered by Sharswood J., Read J. dissenting, and it decides simply that local assessments are constitutional when imposed for local improvements, clearly conferring special benefits on the properties assessed, and to the extent of those benefits; and that the Act of March 23, 1866, "so far as it authorizes the Councils of the city of Philadelphia 'to enact such ordinances or resolutions as may require the cost of said improvements to be paid for by the owners of property abutting on said street,'" is unconstitutional and void. If the owners of ground fronting on Broad street, between the points once paved at the cost of their ground, had paid for the laying of the Nicolson pavement, then the act of 1866 created a contract between them and the Commonwealth which no subsequent legislation could defeat; but if they are released by this decision from their obligation, and avail themselves thereof, they occupy the same relation to the act of 1866 as any other citizen, and the power of the Legislature is unaffected; in which case it would be unnecessary to consider what would be the powers of the commission, if the owners had planted themselves upon the inviolability of a contract by payment.

But it may be contended that the contract still subsists, many of the property holders having paid their proportion of the assessments, or as the act of 1866 is not repealed by subsequent legislation, the erection of public buildings at the intersection is such an obstruction as the act of 1866 purposes to permanently avoid.

The prohibition extends to "any railroad or railway tracks, or other obstructions prejudicial to the uses and purposes aforesaid." The specific prohibitions are against railroads and railway tracks; then follows the general expression "or other obstructions;" but according to a well-established rule in the construction of statutes, general terms, following particular ones, apply only to such persons or things as are *ejusdem generis* with those comprehended in the language of the Legislature. I am of opinion that public buildings are not obstructions "of the same kind" as railroads or railway tracks; nor are they, in my opinion, obstructions within the meaning of the act which are "prejudicial to the uses and purposes of a public drive, carriage way, street, or avenue." Your act authorizes you to modify the line of Broad street at its intersection with Market street, and if you do this it *compels you* to make Broad street one hundred feet wide on the east and west of the buildings, which is in reality widening Broad street nearly 100 feet at this point.

It cannot be supposed that those reasonable changes in the alignment of the street which the State or the city, as trustees of the highway, may deem promotive of the comfort and convenience of the citizens, are precluded by the act of 1866; on the contrary that act must be interpreted with reference to the existence of those powers.

I am, therefore, of opinion:—

1. That you have a clear right to erect one or more buildings upon the four enclosures bounded by Filbert, Juniper and Merrick streets, and South Penn Square.

2. That you have a clear right to erect at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, and to vacate any portion of said streets necessary to that purpose, provided you maintain a street 100 feet wide around all sides of said buildings.

3. That the act of March 23d, 1866, does not, in any way, restrict your right to build at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, provided as aforesaid, and

4. That the act of August 5th, 1870, rather favors and indicates the erection at the intersection of Broad and Market streets than otherwise.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS,
Solicitor Building Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1870.—Hon. F. C. Brewster—My Dear Sir:—Will you be good enough to examine the enclosed opinion of General Collis, and say whether or not you concur with him as to the right of the Building Commission to erect the public buildings at the intersection of Broad street with Market street.

I should be glad also to have the opinion of Messrs. William B. Mann and William M. Meredith upon the same subject.

Very truly yours, JOHN RICE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1870.—John Rice, Esq.—Dear Sir:—We have received your note of the 10th inst., and have carefully considered Mr. Collis' opinion upon the question which you have submitted to us.

We concur with him in the conclusion that the Act of August 5th, 1870, authorizes the commission for the erection of public buildings to erect the same on the central portion of Penn Square, covering the intersection of Broad and Market streets.

Very respectfully, yours,
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
WILLIAM B. MANN,
W. M. MEREDITH.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

Select Branch—President Cattell in the chair.

An invitation to attend the annual meeting of Temperance Blessing was accepted.

The Commissioner of Public Buildings, in response to a resolution of Councils, announced that the Commissioner had decided to erect the buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, the opinion of counsel being that the act of Assembly authorizes this location.

A petition of citizens of Bustleton, asking that the resolution requiring streets to be paved and curbed shall not be enforced.

A communication from the West Philadelphia Hose and Steam Fire Company was received endorsing the Paid Fire Department, and announcing their willingness to sell or lease their apparatus.

Mr. McIlvaine presented a petition of citizens to have South street, from Baltimore avenue to Cobb's creek opened, and wishing to dedicate the land to the city.

Resolutions were received from the Board of Public Education, asking Councils to purchase the lots at Sixteenth and Wharton streets, Girard avenue and Trenton avenue, for school purposes. Referred to the School Committee.

The Mayor sent in his veto of the resolution instructing the Commissioner of Highways to have set back the curb on the north side of Noble street, between Front and Beach.

The vote on the passage of the bill resulted in sustaining his veto—yeas 13, nays 10—less than two-thirds.

The bill from Common Council appropriating $9600 to pay the expenses of the special election of the First Senatorial District was passed—yeas 16, nays 6.

Mr. Cochran, chairman of the Omnibus Committee, to which was referred the ordinance regulating omnibuses, reported back that ordinance with amendments. It permits the running of omnibuses on Broad street on paying a license of $25 for each coach, as amended. Passed.

Mr. Franciscus, from the Railroad Committee, reported resolutions requiring the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company to station a flagman at Orthodox street crossing, Frankford. Passed.

The resolution requesting the City Solicitor to take steps to prevent the erection of public buildings at the intersections of Broad and Market streets, was called up and laid on the table.

Mr. Ritchie presented an ordinance taxing horses and mules $4 a head, as a license in addition to the tax. The proceeds to be used in the improvement of streets.

It was made the special order for next Thursday.

The Committee on Highways reported a bill for the paving of Thirty-ninth and Forty-fifth streets. Passed.

Mr. George H. Smith, from the Committee on Penrose Ferry bridge, reported an ordinance appropriating $8000 to provide fenders for the piers of the Penrose Ferry bridge.

Mr. McIlvaine moved to make the amount $11,000. Agreed to.

The bill then passed.

The bill to protect the department for supplying the city with water was passed finally.

A resolution to grade York and Fair Hill streets was passed.

The bill from Common Council for the creation of a paid fire department was considered.

Mr. Wm. F. Smith moved that the bill be referred to the special committee on paid fire department of this chamber, and the joint committee on fire and trusts.

Mr. Kennedy made some remarks in objection to a paid fire department.

Mr. Franciscus favored a paid fire department.

The motion to refer was agreed to—yeas 11; nays 6.

Mr. Fareira made a motion that when Councils adjourn it be to meet on next Thursday at twelve o'clock. Agreed to.

The bill from Common Council laying a tax rate of $1.80 on the hundred came up.

Mr. Shermer moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill. Agreed to.

The following bills from Common Council were considered:

To change the place of voting in the Fourth Division of the Eighth ward. Concurred in.

To rearrange the election divisions of the Seventh ward and create a new division. Concurred in.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This chamber met at the usual hour, President Wagner in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, notifying the chamber of his approval of several bills.

Several unimportant petitions were received and referred.

Mr. George Hetzell resigned from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, and Mr. Thomas Gill was appointed in his stead.

Mr. Bardsley, from the Finance Committee, reported an ordinance making an appropriation of $3000 to the Committee on Defence and Protection, for expenses during 1871. Postponed. Another of $33,800, to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat for expenses next year. Postponed. Another of $111,420 to the Guardians of the Poor. One of $82,530 to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park. One of $411,650 to the Water Department. Others of $48,112 to the Survey Department; of $239,230 to the Board of Health; $1675 52 to pay certain mortgages in coin.

All of the above appropriations are for the year 1871, and were postponed for the present, except the last, which was passed.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Highways, reported a resolution for the opening of Hutton street, in the Twenty-fourth ward. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution authorizing the paving of Montgomery avenue, from Girard avenue to Richmond street, and Lithgow street, from Dauphin street to Susquehanna avenue. Passed.

At four o'clock the special order, the ordinance fixing the tax rate for 1871 at $1 80 on the hundred dollars, was called up.

Mr. Bardsley said the rate of $1 80 would be sufficient to meet the expenses of the city government for the next year, and leave a balance on hand. For the year 1870 the amount estimated to be raised by taxation was $8,684,662, and the rate was fixed at $1 80, netting $8,308,979, more than $300,000 short of the amount required for the estimated expenses. During the year the current expenses of the city were paid, and the floating debt decreased $500,000. The amount estimated by the City Controller to be raised for the year 1871 is $9,622,740. The sum actually raised will be $8,279,666; leaving a surplus of $410,309. Last year, at this date, the amount required and the amount assessed showed a balance against the city of $308,666. This year, with the rate at $1 80, we will receive $410,309 more than what the estimates call for. The Delinquent Tax Collector will collect during the ensuing year about $1,600,000—$1,000,000 more than the amount estimated.

Mr. Bardsley considered that the finances of the city at the end of next year would be in a much better condition than they had been since consolidation.

Mr. Hetzell said the year 1870 was started with a deficiency of $631,918 98, which had been increased by special appropriations to $672 488 01. The speaker ridiculed the idea that the cash in the treasury on November 1 of this year would be made to affect the increased liabilities, when the Controller had already included that amount ($1,039,151 19) among the assets of the city for 1871. The Controller says that the sum of $8,879,843 43 must be collected by taxes. The tax rate, said Mr. Hetzell, as proposed by this bill, will yield $290,699 17 less than that sum if every dollar of it is collected. Since the 7th of November already about $175,000 of special appropriations have passed or are about to pass. The paid fire department will require half a million of dollars—a sum not provided for in the estimates.

General Wagner and Mr. Willits favored the rate as proposed.

The bill was then read by sections and acted upon.

After some further discussion the bill was passed.

The bill authorizing the laying of a water main from Mount Airy to Germantown was taken up. It had been passed by Select Council, but Common Council made certain amendments in which Select Branch refused to concur.

Mr. Bardsley moved not to recede, as a special appropriation would be called for and money taken out of the treasury before a loan was created.

Dr. Gilbert moved that Common Council recede from its amendments. Agreed to—yeas 21, nays 16.

Mr. Fenner asked that he be recorded his vote on the Paid Fire Department bill, saying that he was unavoidably detained from attending the meeting on Tuesday last.

Leave was granted, and Mr. Jenner voted "aye" on the measure.

Mr. H. Huhn called up the ordinance making an appropriation of $840,318 56, to defray the expenses of the Police Department for the year 1871.

The Chamber then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill, Mr. Willits being called to the chair.

The offices of Chief of Police and Chief of the Detective Force were consolidated, and the salary fixed at $2050, an amendment to raise it to $2500 being lost.

An amendment, fixing the salary of the Fire Marshal at $1760, instead of $2000, asked for by the ordinance, was lost.

Mr. Huhn, in reply to a question of Mr. Hetzell, stated that the subject of increasing the police force was in the hands of a sub-Committee on Police.

The committee continued to consider the bill until seven o'clock, when the Chamber adjourned under the rules of the body.

SENATOR SCHURZ AND THE PRESIDENT.

Authoritative Statement of Their Relations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The following is known to be the exact version of the Grant-Schurz affair current among General Schurz's most intimate friends, as well as among others certain to be correctly informed:—

Senator Schurz, before his arrival in Washington, saw in the newspapers the letter which the President wrote to Collector Ford concerning the former's course in Missouri, and sent a note to the President, accompanied by a copy of the President's letter, saying at the same time that he supposed that some part which would greatly modify it must have been omitted in the published version. He also asked an explanation. This letter the President never answered. On Tuesday, the 15th inst., Mr. Schurz arrived in Washington, and spent the day in arranging his household affairs. On Wednesday morning a local journal announced the Senator's arrival, and added editorially that he did not pay his respects to the President.

On Thursday, the 17th instant, Mr. Schurz went to the White House, and sent his card to the President. A delegation of Quakers was at the time waiting to see the President, and while Mr. Schurz was waiting there they were shown in, contrary, he says, to all usage. The President then sent word to the Senator that he was very busily engaged on a revenue case; that he should have other such cases to attend to that day, and that he could not see him. The Senator has not since been to the White House. His friends have no doubt that he will, in the course of some personal explanation or otherwise, bring the matter to the attention of the Senate soon after the meeting of Congress.

Mr. Schurz is very emphatic in his repudiation of any movement which looks to the formation of a new party. He has been a Republican from the beginning, and whatever may happen, a Republican he will continue to be. Mr. Kaufmann, late Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York, was here last week and called upon the President to pay his respects and consult him concerning matters affecting the German Republicans of New York. The President in the conversation introduced the subject of Mr. Schurz's action in Missouri, and commented on it very severely. Mr. Kaufmann is reported to have left the White House dissatisfied.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE GREAT SORTIE AT PARIS—THE BATTLE NOW RAGING—THE RETREAT OF THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Telegraph of this morning says the feeling is becoming universal throughout England that the French war is rapidly drawing to a close. The apparent impossibility of combining and concentrating the French armies, it is believed, will soon compel the surrender of General Trochu.

Prominent members of the Ministry are urging the immediate calling of a convention to settle the Russian question, and that it shall also arrange and adopt a peace policy for Prussia and France. It is reported that Paladines was not only wounded, but taken prisoner yesterday.

The Prussian losses in killed in the battle before Amiens were 74 officers and 1300 men. The French army of the north is in a state of disorganization. The citadel of Amiens capitulated after a short resistance. Its commander was killed and 400 prisoners were taken. The retreat of the Garibaldians from Pasques was converted into a disorderly flight.

TOURS, Dec. 1.—A credit for 1,35,000,000 has been opened to settle actual contract for armament and a credit of 1.15,000,000 for ulterior purposes. In addition to these a credit for 1,200,000 francs has been opened for the purchase of grain in Algeria. The exportation of cereals from Algeria elsewhere than to France has been prohibited.

The following dispatch has been received from Nuits, in the department of Cote d'Or, dated November 30:

"Engagements occurred at Gernley to-day between a body of France-tireurs from the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and a Prussian column. The latter were well supplied with artillery. In the afternoon the fight was extended at the village of Nuits, where the Francs-tireurs were supported by Gardes Mobile from the Vosges, which came up from Beaune. The French were successful, and the Prussian loss was severe, their dead strewing the road in all directions. Only 15 prisoners were taken by the French."

The following dispatch from Vendome in the department of the Loire and Cher, dated Nov. 30, has just been given to the public here:

"The Prussians have evacuated the city, as well as Blois, Chateaudun and Chateauneuf, and today they twice assailed Mazerics and were twice repulsed. The fight lasted nine hours. The French captured one officer and 345 men. The French loss was small. The morale of the army is excellent.

TOURS, Dec. 1.—[Special to the New York World.]—All is well with the army of the Loire. The Prussian dispatches concerning the fighting on November 28 are wholly fallacious, as D'Aurelles holds well in hand, in the immediate vicinity of Orleans, the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th corps, numbering in all 130,000 men. The right rear is formed of the 18th and 20th corps, whereof Bourbaki now accepts the command, and is 67,000 strong. The left rear is composed of the 21st corps. The whole of these forces were well concentrated during the recent fighting, and inflicted on the enemy greater loss than they themselves suffered. The government has ordered the immediate construction of eleven entrenched camps.

TOURS, Dec. 1.—It is announced that General Ducrot, with 100,000 men, made a great sortie from Paris yesterday, and crossed the river Marne. The movement was completely successful. The details of the action are momentarily expected.

A New York Herald correspondent at Versailles sends the following singular rumor:

Turkey not being disposed to resent the note of Russia, Bismarck is favorable to England's obtaining a protectorate over the Suez canal, in consideration of which, England's own road to India being thus rendered secure, Russia may do what she plesses with Turkey. This is another blow aimed at France."

VERSAILLES, Nov. 30.—A lively fire was kept up all last night from the forts around Paris, and this morning the garrison made sorties at various points on the Seine and Marne. The Prussian positions were attacked at 11 A. M., and a sanguinary battle took place, in which the Wurtemburg troops were mainly engaged, supported by portions of the twelfth, second and seventh corps. The fighting ended with night, the enemy being everywhere repulsed.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1.—The *Independence Belge* of today, referring to the orderly retreat of the French army of the north toward Arras, says it will undoubtedly occupy the great quadrilateral formed by the fortresses of the north, and which is impregnable.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 05	MOON SETS	1 43
SUN SETS	4 33	HIGH WATER	9 52

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Alaska	Aspinwall	New York	Nov. 2
Building Star	Antwerp	New York	Nov. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 8
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Nov. 15
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 15
Harmonia	Hamburg	New York	Nov. 16
Holland	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 19
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Nov. 19

FOR EUROPE.

Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
Main	New York	Bremen	Dec. 3
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
India	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 3
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Wyoming	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
France	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
America	New York	Bremen	Dec. 10
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Dec. 13
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Geo. Wash'n	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 3
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec. 3
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Dec. 3
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Dec. 13

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Centipede, Willetts, Boston, J. S. Hilles.
Str W. Whildin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Fannie Elder, Smith, Curacoa, Knight & Sons.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Agnes Kepplier, McFadden, 6 days fm James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Thomas Patterson, Gordon, 3 days from Kinsale, Va., with lumber to W. T. Conquest.
Schr J. J. Barrell, Perry, 6 days from Petersburg, with railroad ties to Collins & Co.
Schr William and James, Outten, 5 days fm James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Compact, Brannock, 2 days from Choptank River, with timber to John L. Redner.
Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Delaware, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, 3 days from Indian River, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Dona Landing, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr R. J. Conner, Terry, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.
Schr S. K. Galt, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 1.—Sixteen barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

A. G. Goodrich, with barley, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 1.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

W. G. Lapham, Potomac, Camilla, Wolcott, Jos. Lord, T. Parker, H. C. Leroy, M. Bartlett, A. J. Taylor, Fremont, L. D. Collins, Star of the World, Capitola, Osprey, and A. A. Rigolarra, all with coal, for New York.

James Hand, with coal, for Bridgeton.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 2.—The Bristol, with corn, and General Logan and Equator, with coal, for New York, left last night.

13 regular and 3 transient barges, light, for Baltimore, left this port yesterday. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Dec. 2.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Thomas Craig and Freemason, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

B. A. Knight, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Co.

Wm. Edward, with lumber to D. E. Trainer & Co.

James Boyd, with lumber to Malone & Son.

Iris, with flint, for Trenton.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 1—A. M.—The Howard reports that the brig Reaper went to sea yesterday.

Captain Sheppard, of the Planet, reports on Nov. 25, in lat. 35, long. 73, fell in with a three-masted schooner, water-logged and abandoned.

P. M.—Ship Burmah, from Providence, bound to Philadelphia, is off the harbor.

Wind S. S. E. Thermometer, 54.

MEMORANDA.

Fr. steamer Pereire, Daure, from Brest 19th ult., at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer China, Macauley, from Liverpool 19th ult., at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Calabria, McMicken, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Siberia, Harrison, for Boston, sailed from Liverpool 15th and Queenstown 16th ult.

Steamers Manhattan, Forsyth, and France, Grogan, for New York, sailed from Liverpool 16th ult., and passed Rocky Point 17th.

Steamer Mississippi, Henry, fm New Orleans 24th ult., at New York yesterday. Nov. 26, off Carysford Reef, passed steamer Lodona, for New Orleans.

Steamer Cleopatra, Phillips, from New York, at Havana 25th ult.

Steamer Liberty, Reed, from Baltimore via Key West for New Orleans, at Havana 25th ult.

Steamer Dorian, Young, at Palermo 5th ult. from [illegible] for New York.

Steamer St. Louis, Whitehead, for New York, cl'd at New Orleans 26th ult.

Steamer Regulator, Freeman, for New York, cl'd at Wilmington, N. C., 29th ult.

Steamer Saxon, Boggs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 30th ult.

Steamer Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 29th ult.

Steamer Pioneer, Wakeley, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 29th ult.

Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, hence, at New York 29th ult.

Br. bark Taranake, Benson, hence for Rotterdam, was off Isle of Wight 18th ult.

Br. bark Thomas, Swindson, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Havana 24th ult.

Bark W. K. Anderson, Drummond, for Philadelphia, sailed from Memel 11th ult.

Bark James M. Churchill, Seavey, remained at Leghorn 10th ult.

Bark Egeria, Sterrett, hence, at New Orleans 24th ultimo.

Bark E. Eaton, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 19th ult.

Brig Almon Rowell, Nichols, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Pensacola 23d ult.

Brig J. H. Lane, Shute, hence, at Leghorn 11th ult.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Marseilles 10th ult.

Brig Susan Bergin, Davis, hence, at Leghorn 9th ult., and cleared for Trieste.

Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, for New York, s'ld from Palermo 16th ult.

Br. schr Iris, Bradley, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 28th ult.

Schrs James M. Vance, Burdge, and George H. Bent, Smith, for Philadelphia; and Cloud, Seaman, for Trenton, sailed from Providence 29th ult.

Schrs N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, and R. S. Dean, Cook, from Taunton for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 28th ult.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 29th ult.

Schrs W. H. Dennis, Leaming, and C. W. Locke, Huntley, hence, at Boston 29th ult.

Schr Harriet S. Brooks, Lore, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 28th ult., and sailed again.

Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, at New York 30th ult. from Wilmington, N. C.

Schr L. Sturtevant, Cruse, at New York 30th ult. from Newbern, N. C.

Schr L. Q. Wishart, Mason, sailed from Bucksport 24th ult. for Rockland, but went ashore on the rocks and returned and went on the railway.

Schrs Charles E. Raymond, Raynes, and Rhodella Blew, Haley, hence, at Boston 30th ult.

Schr George B. Somes, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Portland 29th ult.

Schr Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, hence for New Haven, passed Hell Gate 30th ult.

Schr Abraham, hence, at New London 29th ult.

Schr Ruth H. Baker, Loring, cleared at Fernandina 26th ult. for Wilmington, Del.

Schr E. A. Hooper, Hooper, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Bucksville, S. C., 25th ult.

Schrs A. Tirrell, Atwood, from Lane's Cove; Telegraph, Baker, from Wellfleet; Mary Wescott, Gandy; James E. Moore, Nickerson; Lehman Blew, Clark; Elvie Davis, Hand; J. M. Fitzgerald, Smith; R. K. Vaughn, Risley; Jacob Kinzley, Yeoman; James Alderdice, Willetts; J. W. Vanneman, Clark; Thos. G. Smith, Bacon; Northern Light, Ireland; John Siusman, Adams; T. Sinnickson, Dickenson; and E. G. Irwin, Johnson, from Boston; M. H. Stockham, Conroy, from Dighton; Joseph Porter, Burrows, and Jane M. Durfee, Mudget, from Fall River; Ald, Smith, from Somerset; John A. Griffen, Foster; John Price, Crowell; Jessie Wilson, Conley; J. L. Worthington, Brown; Mary Weaver, Weaver; and Jane N. Baker, Reed, from Providence; Eliza B. Emery, Holbrook, from Allyn's Point; A. M. Lee, Delke, from Fall River; A. T. Cohn, Springer, from Pawtucket; Reading RR. No 34, Nickerson, from Bridgeport; Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, from Norwich; E. M. Fox, Cates, from Newport; and Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, from New London, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 30th ult.

MISCELLANY.

The number of vessels belonging to or bound to or from ports in the United States reported totally lost and missing during the past month is 72, of which 4 foundered, 5 were burned, 12 were abandoned, 2 sunk after collision, and 1 are missing—supposed lost. They are classed as follows:—6 steamers, 4 ships, 5 barks, 15 brigs, and 42 schooners. The total value of the property lost and missing is estimated at $2,375,000. The Philadelphia losses were:—Steamer City of Bridgeton, $70,000; bark Meaco, $10,000; bark White Cloud, $8000; schr Kate Edwards, $14,000; schr Henry P. Russell, $7000; schr Pathway, $11,000; schr Princess, $3000; schr Harmonia, $2000.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Annual Appropriation to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools for 1870.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make the following transfers in the annual appropriation to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools for the year 1870, six thousand ($6000) dollars from Item 404, fuel, to the following items, viz.:—

To Item 417, gas, nine hundred dollars.

To Item 403, ground rents, four thousand dollars.

To Item 402, cesspools, three hundred dollars.

To Item 416, carriage-hire, four hundred dollars.

To Item 415, advertising, four hundred dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the City Solicitor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby instructed to substitute Hiram Miller in the official bond of Martin Ulrich, Supervisor of Twenty-eighth ward, in place of William D. Thomas, his present surety.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
12 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

ANOTHER FENIAN WAR.

GENERAL O'NEILL, the hero of the late Fenian invasion of Canada, is not satisfied with the bountiful crop of laurels he acquired in that memorable campaign, for we learn by an address he issued from the prison at Windsor, Vermont, in October last, that the programme for a new Fenian movement is under consideration. This document assumes that it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all whom it may concern that when the Fenians next take the field it will be to "fight for Ireland on Irish soil," and that this project now supersedes all others. To cool and unimpassioned minds it might appear that such a task would be sufficiently difficult if all the Fenians in this country cordially united to accomplish it, but at the very outset of the movement they are confronted with many difficulties arising from internal dissensions, rivalries, jealousies, and antagonisms. The fight against the British Government, on Irish soil, is to begin by a series of fights within the ranks of the Fenian Brotherhood, so that there is a fine prospect that our soil will be enlivened by a long succession of Donnybrook Fair skirmishes before the armies of the Irish republic make a triumphal entry into Dublin. Nor is this the only obstacle to be surmounted. If we are to believe General O'Neill, many of the Fenian agitators of the United States are anxious to use the organization for selfish partisan purposes.

The General is cruel enough to say that if these weak brethren are successful in getting "a little political pap," they will never risk their precious necks on Irish soil at all, at all. As he is President of one of the leading wings of the organization, he knows what he is talking about, and when he tells us of the anxiety of some of its shining lights to be made Whisky Inspectors under Andy Johnson's administration, and of the intense desire of other leaders to secure snug berths in the New York Custom House, we are bound to believe him. In addition to the squabbles arising from rival organizations, indifference, and mutual distrust, a distinct issue has also arisen in regard to the control of the funds of the Fenian Brotherhood. The adversaries of General O'Neill wish to place them under the exclusive control of the district treasurers scattered over the land, while the General favors their concentration in the hands of a central treasurer. He alleges that new district treasurers may do "what others have done before; that is, *use the money for their own benefit.*" Here is another fearful revelation, disclosing another impediment to the success of the F. B. What can we expect from an army whose quartermasters plunder the military chest, while its leaders are fighting not only against each other, but for offices in America rather than for the liberation of Ireland?

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE discussion with regard to the location of the public buildings is getting to be a nuisance of a most decided character, but the more hopeless the prospect of having either Washington or Independence Squares chosen for the site the more eager are the property-holders in their neighborhood to prevent the work of erecting the buildings upon Penn Squares from being commenced. The anti-Penn Squareites met with a rebuff in Select Council yesterday when that body did the very wise thing of laying upon the table the resolution directing the City Solicitor to take means to prevent the erection of the buildings upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets until the final decision of the Supreme Court. This action was doubtless influenced by the communication from John Rice, Esq., the chairman of the commission for the erection of the public buildings, in which the opinion of the solicitor of the commission, C. H. T. Collis, Esq., that there is a clear right to erect one or more buildings upon the four Penn Squares; that the commission has a clear right to erect at the intersection of Broad and Market streets; that the act of March 23, 1866, does not in any way restrict the right to build at intersections; and that the act of August 5, 1870, rather favors and indicates the erection of the buildings there, is entirely concurred in by such eminent legal talent as the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, F. Carroll Brewster, and Messrs. William B. Mann and W. M. Meredith. Indeed, the wording of the laws on this subject is so plain that it cannot be misunderstood except by those who are interested in misunderstanding it, and that the Supreme Court will refuse to grant the perpetual injunction asked for may safely be predicted. When the Supreme Court does refuse to interfere with the commissioners the whole controversy ought to come to an end at once and forever. The vote last October settled the matter in the best possible way, and the obstructions that are now being thrown in the way of the commissioners by interested parties proceed from nothing but mere factiousness, for the property-holders in the neighborhood of the rejected sites must know, if they are possessed of ordinary common sense, that their case is hopeless, and that under no circumstances will the public buildings be located elsewhere that where the voters of Philadelphia have said they should be. Let us have peace.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

"IT IS a great disgrace to American journalism," says an evening contemporary, "that the heads of departments at Washington cannot protect their official documents from the thieves in the employment of certain newspapers, and that even the President of the United States hesitates to print his annual message, lest it shall be stolen before its delivery to Congress." The journal in question then proceeds at considerable length to denounce the New York *Tribune* as being the ringleader in these depredations, and fairly exhausts its stock of italics in emphasizing its diatribes. It is somewhat surprising, in view of this assumption of virtue, that the paper in question should day after day print the departmental reports which are stolen by the *Tribune*, and almost invariably without giving the latter journal credit for its thievery. In this very number of our city contemporary which holds up the *Tribune* as the most dishonest journal in the country appears one of the departmental reports, nearly two columns in length, which was published by the *Tribune* the previous day. That our virtuous contemporary captured the document in question at Washington is altogether improbable; such an assumption not only does violence to its professions of honesty, but to its habitual lack of enterprise as well. The report was clipped bodily from the *Tribune*, of course, and the neglect to credit the latter paper with having first published it is intended, doubtless, as a scathing rebuke to dishonest practices in the collection of news.

Our contemporary is but one of a large number of journals of easy and excessive virtue which have been completely dumbfounded by the marvellous enterprise displayed by the New York *Tribune* during the past six months. Its achievements in connection with the Franco-Prussian war have been altogether unprecedented in the history of the journalism not only of this country but of the whole world; and, now that a momentary special interest in our national affairs is created by the approaching assemblage of Congress, the *Tribune* has turned upon the capital its inexhaustible resources and day after day given to the public, in advance of all its rivals, columns of public documents which are to be presented to the National Legislature next week. And for so doing it is denounced as a thief and a hypocrite. The only remedy that our contemporary can devise for the prevention of such reprehensible practices is the absolute exclusion of the *Tribune* from "all the privileges of the Executive Mansion and of the departments," and "a complete withdrawal of all Government patronage" from it and any other newspaper that shall presume to furnish its readers with important public documents which can be obtained at the capital by the exercise of ingenuity or the outlay of money. The famous but futile attempt of the Holy Father to keep the comet at a distance by a Papal bull was about on a par with this suggestion.

THE FRENCH FIASCO.

THE failure of the French armies during a period of nearly three months to break a single point in the extended line held by the forces investing Paris, is one of the most marvellous events in military history. Everything was staked upon the ability of the Provisional Government to open communications with the beleaguered city. A million of men were, or should have been, available for the purpose. There was no lack of money, no great lack of arms, while every incentive that can nerve the hearts of patriotic men prompted the French citizen-soldiers who are penned up in Paris and their brethren who are encamped beyond the German lines to assist each other. When we remember how enthusiastically the people of the loyal States rallied to the defense of Washington, and how the people of the South rushed to the rescue of Richmond when the Union armies attempted to capture it, we cannot avoid the conviction that an equal display of enthusiasm, energy, and courage in France would have made the late movements of Trochu and Paladines successful. Their failure involves not merely a decisive triumph of the German armies, but a virtual confession that there is something radically weak and defective in modern France, and henceforth the leadership of Europe, in arts as well as in arms, will be transferred from the waning power to the indomitable Fatherland.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT BILL came up in Select Council yesterday, and after some discussion was laid over until next week. Most of the opposition to the bill was based rather upon a conservative sentiment that cannot appreciate the benefits of any changes from the old order of things simply because they exist and not because they are useful, than upon intelligent objections to any prominent features of the plan that has been proposed for the organization of the Paid Fire Department. If the delay of a week can be of any benefit to the members of Select Council, by enabling them to study the details of the bill more closely than they have hitherto been able to do, the postponement until next Thursday was well enough, but the bill has certainly been before the members of Councils and before the public long enough for intelligent opinions to be formed with regard to its merits, and it might as well have been passed yesterday as at any other time. That it will be passed substantially in its present shape there can be no doubt, after all that has been said and done upon the subject, for the Volunteer Fire Department has clearly outlived its day of usefulness, and is totally unsuited for the necessities of a great city like this.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

Complete Official Returns of Iowa.

The complete official returns of the census of Iowa have been made public, and they show a population at present of 1,182,933—an increase since 1860 of 507,985, or 75·26 per cent. The first census of Iowa as at present constituted, was that taken in 1840, since which date the population has progressed as follows:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase.	Per cent.
1840	43,112	....	....
1850	192,214	149,102	345·85
1860	674,948	482,734	251·14
1870	1,182,933	507,985	75·26

Although the percentage of increase since 1860 has been less than one-third of that between 1850 and 1860, it will be seen that the actual increase has been 25,251 greater during the last decade.

Incomplete Returns of Other States.

The official returns of Louisiana are complete, with the exception of small subdivisions in four parishes, estimating which the present population of the State reaches 717,026, against 708,002 in 1860, an increase in ten years of about 9000, or 1·27 per cent. Between 1850 and 1860 the increase was at the rate of 36·74 per cent.

In Missouri, the official returns are complete, except from four counties, estimating which the population is 1,722,102, against 1,182,012 in 1860, an increase in ten years of 540,090, or 47·38 per cent. Between 1850 and 1860, the increase was at the rate of 73·30 per cent.

Official returns from all but seven counties of Florida are published. If the same ratio of increase is preserved throughout the State, the population is, in round numbers, 200,000, against 140,425 in 1860, an increase in ten years of about 60,000, or 42·85 per cent. Between 1850 and 1860, the rate of increase was 60·59 per cent.

Utah Territory.

The census of Utah is complete, and its population is found to be 86,864. The first census of Utah was taken in 1850, since when the population has stood as follows:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase.	Per cent
1850	11,380	....	....
1860	40,273	28,893	253·89
1870	86,864	46,591	115·69

It should be remembered that the boundaries of Utah have undergone considerable change, especially by the erection of Nevada into a separate Territory in 1861.

Salt Lake City has a population of 13,545, against 8236 in 1860, an increase in ten years of 5309. The great bulk of the population belongs to the Mormon faith.

Montana Territory.

The total population of Montana Territory is reported at 20,570, exclusive of about 18,000 Indians living in tribes. The whites number 17,932, and the Chinese 1936. The population of the leading towns of the Territory at the time of the enumeration was as follows:—

Helena	3713	Bannack City	331
Virginia City	867	Radersburg	311
Deer Lodge	789	Bozeman City	163
Diamond City	460	Missoula	119
Benton City	436		

Colorado Territory.

The first report we have of the population of Colorado is from the census returns of 1860, when it stood at 34,277, exclusive of 2261 Indians who were enumerated. The population at the time the recent census was taken was about 58,000, an increase since 1860 of 23,723, or 69·16 per cent. The population of the principal towns at the time the census was taken was as follows:—

Denver	4492	Golden City	1500
Central City	2364	Black Hawk	1063
Kit Carson	2200	Pueblo	950
Georgetown	2060	Greeley	533

Since the census was taken, three months ago, the railroads have brought into the Territory large numbers of people, probably more than during the whole year previous. Good judges place the present population of Denver at 6000, Central City 3500, Pueblo 1200, and Greeley 700. Cariboo, the centre of the new Grand Island district, has a population of 1100, all gained within two months. Kit Carson and Greeley are wholly the growth of this year. On the 1st of January the town site of neither of them had been laid out. Several new towns have sprung up between Denver and Kit Carson, on the Kansas Pacific.

NOTICES.

PROTECTION
TO
BUYERS OF CLOTHING.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS.,
WILL SELL LOWER
THAN ANY ONE ELSE.
OR
WILL REFUND THE MONEY
AND
TAKE BACK THE GOODS
IF
DISSATISFIED.
CALL AND SEE BEFORE PURCHASING.

AN OLD-TIME LANDMARK.—One of the oldest business establishments in our city is the grocery house of Messrs. Crippen & Maddock, No. 115 South Third street. It has been in existence for three quarters of a century. It was standing and was used for the same purpose in the early days of our city, when business was confined almost exclusively to the river front. Then the dwellings of all the best city families were in the immediate neighborhood. Then the Cadwaladers, the Biddles, the Whartons, the Dallases, the Sargeants, the Meredith's, the Binneys, the Bories, the Davids, the Wistars, the Shippens, and many other families had their private mansions right in what is now the seat only of our most prosperous and largest business houses. The onward progress of improvements has made the family residences retire further westward, but the business house above mentioned, which was then their companion, remains, and still does business in the old locality as of yore, though surrounded by numerous new and busy faces. It is now as vigorous and prosperous as ever, if not more so, and a large business patronage attests the estimation in which the house is held by the community at large. As it grows older the patronage increases. In addition to the honor in which the aged house is held, which honor might cause custom to a certain extent, there are other weighty and practical reasons why prosperity should attend all the business operations of the firm. One of these is the fact that the proprietors are honest, respectable, and fair-dealing; men; another is that the goods kept for sale are the choicest in the market; still another is that the prices asked are much lower than those asked elsewhere, and a very substantial reason is that, because of the extensive daily sales, the goods are renewed more often, and are consequently always more fresh when they get to the hands of the consumer. This adds at least a value of twenty per cent. to all articles sold. Another distinctive feature of the house is the promptness with which all orders are filled. Any one who has any desire to purchase goods of the description here mentioned (and who has not such a desire?) will do well to call at the earliest possible moment and inspect and purchase from the stock of this first-class grocery house, which contains everything that such a place ought to contain, and more too.

THERE is music in the tingling of a nickel-plated sleigh bell.

WANTED.—A LITHOGRAPHIC STONE Grainer wanted immediately at
THOMAS SINCLAIR'S,
1t Nos. 506 and 508 NORTH Street.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED IN ANY RESpectable capacity by a practical business man. Can produce the most reliable New York and Pennsylvania references. *Wages no object.* Address
JOHN HENRY, this Office.
12 2 2w

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

CLOTHING.

OUR COLORS

As displayed in the materials of the Overcoats on the backs of our many thousands of patrons are proof against the combined inducences of SUN and RAIN.
We warrant them

NOT TO FADE.

The permanence of color is largely appreciated by gentlemen who have been SO UNFORTUNATE as to buy Overcoats for a trifle less money, which have lost their color, and now look exceedingly shabby.

Our Patrons May be Sure

Of getting Overcoats which are

Well Worth Their Money.

All other descriptions of Clothes—Coats, Vests, Pants, everything that a man wants.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Overcoats, everything that a youth wants.

School Suits, Street Suits, Home Suits, everything that a big boy wants.

Bismarcks, Garibaldis, Blouses, everything that a little boy wants.

And we sell cheaper than anybody else.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL
HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

$10 Overcoats,
$15 Overcoats
$20 Overcoats,
$25 Overcoats.
Our $15 Suits are more stylish and better cut and trimmed than any offered elsewhere.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

FURNITURE.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE
OF
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
AND
N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [10 5 wfm3mrp

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,
1202 MARKET STREET. 1204
Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.
WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.
We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices, and will not be undersold by any house.
Full Marble Top Walnut Suits.....$60 to $600
Cottage Suits.....$33 to $55
Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 mwfrp3m

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and TWELFTH and CHESNUT and MARKET streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board, 10 21tf

DRY GOODS.

1012 CHESNUT STREET. 1012
Great Closing Out Sale,
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 28,
J. M. HAFLEIGH'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
EMBRACING
Silks, Dress Goods,
Linens, Hosiery,
Gloves, White Goods,
Laces and Embroideries,
ALSO,
Ladies' Suits, Sacques and Shawls,
WILL BE SOLD
Without Reserve,
AT GREAT SACRIFICE
FOR CASH,
To Close up his Present Business.
11 29 6trp

BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTHS.
EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Opened this day a fresh invoice of
Black Astrachan Cloths,
FROM
$5 to $15 Per Yard.
ALSO,
Black Caraculla Cloths,
From $8 to $14.
EDWIN HALL,
12 2 fm2t No. 28 South SECOND Street.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
GOULD & FISCHER,
923 Chesnut Street,
1018 Arch Street.
J. E. GOULD,
WM. G. FISCHER.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1823.
MEYER'S
World-Renowned, Crescent-Scale, Improved Overstrung
PIANO-FORTES.
FIRST PRIZES AWARDED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.
INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED.
Salesrooms, No. 722 ARCH STREET,
12 1 thstu1m PHILADELPHIA.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, as he is about giving up business, that he will close out his entire stock of FANCY FURS at greatly reduced prices, such as the best
Siberian Squirrel Sets from.....$5 00 to $8 00
Astrachan sets from.....6 00 to 9 00
Ermine sets from.....5 00 to 8 00
Best Royal Ermine sets from.....15 00 to 25 00
Mink Sable sets from.....12 00 to 30 00
Hudson Bay Sable sets from.....40 00 to 75 00
Russian Sable sets from.....75 00 upwards
and every description of Furs at Reduced Prices.
Persons desirous of purchasing will do well by calling at
JOHN DAVIS',
No. 51 NORTH SECOND STREET,
11 28 wfm1mrp Above Market.

MUSICAL BOXES.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
MUSICAL BOXES
"Robin Adair," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Home, Sweet Home," "The Monastery Bells," "Coming Thro' the Rye," "Auld Lang Syne," with choice Selections from "Lucretia Borgia," "La Belle Helene," "The Grand Duchess," "Trovatore," "Norma," "Martha" and other favorite Operas, will be found in our handsome assortment of Musical Boxes, making A BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFT. Made to our own order, and imported direct by
FARR & BRTHER,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET.
12 2 fmw10t8p BELOW FOURTH.

SPECTACLES.
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
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SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings.
CARPETINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LOWEST PRICES.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
8 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

INVITATION.
Citizens and strangers are cordially invited (either as purchasers or visitors) to call and examine the many new and handsome patterns of Carpetings and Oil Cloths, of newly arranged colorings, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, in addition to a great variety of goods of American manufacture, executed in such a manner as to gratify all interested in the progress of home production s.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,
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CARPETINGS.
Axminster,
Velvets,
Brussels,
Tapestries,
Three-ply Ingrains,
Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET STREET,
9 30 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.
1870. AUTUMN. 1870.
STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER.
Rich Broche Figured Cotelines
FOR PARLORS AND RECEPTION ROOMS.
HEAVY TAMBOURED LACES
TO CORRESPOND.
Why are their prices over twenty per cent. lower than elsewhere for the same Goods?
First—Because they buy for CASH and receive heavy discounts. These they transfer to purchasers.
Second—Being practical and experienced in all branches of the DECORATING and UPHOLSTERY business, they save by personal attention and supervision at least fifteen per cent. in their expenses, of which their customers shall also have the full benefit.
This makes a total of twenty-one per cent. saved by every customer placing orders in their charge, besides having their work executed in the finest manner and with the utmost despatch.
1113 CHESNUT STREET. 1113
10 12 wfm3m4p

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York.
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PLAIN WALL PAPERS
THAT CAN BE WASHED.
JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,
No. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET,
12 1 6t SOLE AGENT.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democratic Leaders in Council at Altoona—The Democratic Standard to be Advanced—Living Issues to be Made the Battle-cry—The New Democratic Platform—Confidence in Success.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALTOONA, Dec. 1, 1870.

The Democratic State Committee met here yesterday, and with it a large number of the leading Democratic politicians were in consultation. No formal action was had on any subject beyond authorizing the chairman of the committee to call a State Convention at such time as he should deem expedient, between the 4th of March and the 1st of May, to nominate candidates for Auditor-General, Surveyor-General, and delegates at large to the proposed Constitutional Convention. The Republican Convention is fixed for the 10th of March, but the time was determined upon early last summer, when the "ring" operators hoped to defeat constitutional reform. Now, however, all parties concede that a convention will be called to revise the Constitution, and the Democrats have wisely given their chairman a discretionary period of ten months to await legislative action on the reform movement should differences as to details delay the passage of the Convention bill.

While no formal action was taken on any question of policy, there was a general and free interchange of opinions, and all the leaders agreed that the time has come for the Democracy to take an advanced position in accord with the progress of events. They mean to take a new and distinct departure, and cease antagonizing the dead issues which have passed into history. They mean to advance their standard, and grapple with the living questions which are vital to the nation. While few if any of them will change their convictions as to negro suffrage, or the reconstruction policy of the Government, they accept inexorable results and accomplished facts, and will fling off the mill-stones which have hung about their necks. They will make the centralizing tendencies of the General Government the central figure of their creed, and in this they will appeal to a sympathizing sentiment that is as old and as sacred as the love of liberty itself among the people. They will declare for revenue reform and for a liberal modification of the present high tariff policy, and demand that a permanent tariff policy, based upon the revenue standard, with just discrimination in favor of our industry, is more essential to the progress and prosperity of the country than restrictive duties, which must be but temporary. They will also declare in the most positive terms in favor of thorough reform in our State administration, and present an unbroken front for it in the Legislature. They will demand the sacred maintenance of our national credit and the reduction of taxation, especially upon the industry and necessaries of the country, to the lowest point consistent with safety to the national finances. Although no declaration of principles was made, it was agreed with great unanimity that the State Convention shall proclaim the policy of the party as I have detailed it, and it may be accepted as settled that it will be so done.

The advance movement of the Democratic party may, therefore, be accepted as fully and fairly inaugurated, and the campaign of 1871 will present a different aspect than have any of the struggles of the past five years in this State. The Republicans will be disarmed of their most formidable weapon against their often defeated but still hopeful and powerful enemy, and the incentive that tens of thousands of quiet, patriotic Republicans have had to vote to preserve the results of the war, will cease to be operative in the Republican ranks. Undoubtedly the Democratic leaders are more confident of success in the next contest than they have ever been since the war, and the distracted and paralyzed condition that Cameron's prostitution of power has left the Republican party in, is not the least of the grounds on which the Democratic politicians base their hopes of a decisive victory in 1871.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Oratorio Performance Last Evening.

Mad'lle Nilsson has appeared in oratorio with much success in England, and her reputation, no less than the peculiar emotional quality that is one of the most marked characteristics of her style, excited a very general desire to hear her in one of the great sacred compositions. The announcement of the performance of Handel's *Messiah* for last evening, therefore, attracted a very large audience to the Academy of Music, and the expectations with regard to Mad'lle Nilsson's portion of the programme were very high indeed. These expectations were not altogether realized, and, taking her performance of last evening as a specimen of her ability, she cannot compare with Madame Parepa-Rosa as an oratorio singer, and in some important particulars she is inferior to the other ladies, Miss Cary and Madame Mozart, who assisted in the solos last evening. In the first part of the programme Mad'lle Nilsson gave the recitatives "There were Angels!" "And lo! the Angel of the Lord," "And the Angel said unto them," and "And Suddenly," with very little expression, and the air "Rejoice Greatly" with some floridity of execution, but coldly and with no apparent appreciation of its spirit. Without possessing Mad'lle Nilsson's advantages of voice Miss Cary, who sang her first air "O Thou that Tellest Glad Tidings" rather too fast, followed Mad'lle Nilsson with the recitative "Then shall the eyes of the Blind" and the air "He shall find His Flock," and rendered them in a much more feeling manner, and better than either was Madame Mozart, who sang "Come unto Him" with a devotional expression that indicated that she understood and felt the meaning of the words and the music. Mad'lle Nilsson's second air, "How Beautiful are the Feet," was given in better style, but even then she did not rise to the height of the situation, although she obtained an *encore*. The last air, "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth," was very finely sung, and was the one feature of the performance that indicated Mad'lle Nilsson's capabilities for this style of music. The remaining portions of the programme were given acceptably, Miss Cary, Madame Mozart, Mr. G. Simpson, and Mr. W. Whitney sustaining the parts assigned them in a manner that deserved and secured the applause of the audience. The Handel and Haydn Society, if we except a few irregularities, sang the choruses remarkably well and the orchestration was for the most part excellent.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mad'lle Nilsson will appear at a farewell matinee to-morrow afternoon.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will have a farewell benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Jeremiah Beetle," in *The Babes in the Woods*, and as "Waddilove," in the farce of *The Fat Boy*.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when *The Ticket-of-Leave Man* will be performed.

AT THE ARCH Professor Rufus Adams, in compliance with the request of numerous friends, who desire to see him personate a character with the support of a regular company, will appear as "Shylock," in *The Merchant of Venice*. The performance will conclude with Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Faust and Marguerite*.

To-morrow evening Mr. Craig will have a benefit.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM the burlesque of *Pocahontas* will be represented this evening.

There will be a matinee to-morrow.

AT MRS. C. WARNER'S CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, a fine performance will be given this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous bill of attractions will be presented this evening.

A matinee will be given to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a great variety of entertaining features are announced for this evening's performance.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme of minstrelsy will be given this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will execute some of their most wonderful feats of magic at the Assembly Buildings this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA, in consequence of the musicians being engaged for the Nilsson matinee at the Academy of Music, will not perform as usual at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon.

CITY ITEMS.

No HUMBUG.—
No Humbug.
No Old Stock.
No Old Stock.
No Two Prices Asked.
No Two Prices Asked.
Fair Dealing.
Fair Dealing.
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Thousands Embrace It.
Thousands Embrace It.
At Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.
At Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

A MOST DELIGTFUL DESSERT may be found in the new article of food, SEA MOSS FARINE, which can be purchased for twenty-five cents a package, that will produce sixteen quarts of most excellent blanc mange, or a proportionate quantity of custards, light puddings, farina, creams, sauces, gruels, Charlotte Russe, etc. This seems almost incredible; but it is vouched for by ladies of the highest respectability, who append their names to their statements. The Company state at least fifty delicious dishes can be made from the Sea Moss Farine, and give in their circulars the recipes for many of them. We consider Mr. Rand's discovery a highly important one for the millions, and, indeed, for all classes of society, in these stringent times.

CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS—
PERFECT IN FIT,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP,
CHEAP IN PRICE.
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED.
A. M. THOMPSON,
Manufacturer, No. 46 N. FOURTH Street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" mends Headless Dolls and Broken Cradles.

MARRIED.

BENSON—WRAY.—On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Dr. Z. M. Humphrey, assisted by Rev. Dr. Alexander Reed, EDWIN N. BENSON to IDA V., daughter of the late Alexander Wray, all of this city.

DIED.

BOURNONVILLE.—Suddenly, on November 30, 1870, of neuralgia of the heart, KATE S., wife of Dr. A. C. Bournonville.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 516 North Sixth street, on Saturday, Dec. 3d, at 2 o'clock.

GREEN.—On the 1st instant, EDWARD T. GREEN, son of Thomas and Sarah Green, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 915 Thompson street, on Saturday morning, at 8½ o'clock. (Not Friday, as announced in the *Ledger* this morning.) High Mass at St. Malachi's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

SELLERS.—On the 1st instant, MARY F., wife of William Sellers.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Second day, the 5th instant, from their residence at Clifton, near Wilmington, Del.; to meet at the house 10 o'clock A. M.

A special car will leave Baltimore Depot, Philadelphia, at 8 30 A. M., to be met by carriages at Ellerslie Station.

WILSON.—On the morning of the 24 instant, at her late residence, No. 1032 Vine street, MARY EMMA, wife of James M. Wilson, in the 28th year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

OBITUARY.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

These lines are again strikingly suggested to a friend and relative of the late KATE S. BOURNONVILLE, wife of Dr. A. C. Bournonville, of this city. Our Heavenly Father has deemed it best to gather her into His holy kingdom, as it were, without a moment's warning, knowing full well how well prepared she was for it. Kate was a dutiful child, the best of wives, the kindest and most affectionate mother, and very dear to all who knew her well. May our Heavenly Father give her heart-broken husband strength to bear up with his irreparable loss and help him consummate the rearing of her interesting loved ones, so nobly begun by herself, is my prayer, H.

Philadelphia, Dec. 2, 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER
This (Friday) Evening, December 2.
Subject—"The Duel between France and Germany and its Lessons to Civilization."

JOHN G. SAXE, Dec. 6.
Subject—"Love" (a humorous lecture in verse).

MISS KATE FIELD, Dec. 8.
Subject—"Charles Dickens, Author, Actor, Man."

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Dec. 12.
Subject—"The False Theory."

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents
Reserved seats.....25 cents extra
Amphitheatre.....25 cents

RESERVED SEATS to ANY of the single lectures for sale at GOULD & FISCHER'S Piano Rooms, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at the Academy on the evenings of the lectures.

Doors open at 7½. Lecture at 8. 11 30 3t

HE'S ALL RIGHT NOW.—THE YOUNG man who was "Lonely since his mother died" is all right now. His father married the head of a large family of girls. They keep house for him and get their coal of J. C. HANCOCK, Esq., at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. On the coal sold by HANCOCK there is no discount. It is the pure black anthracite delved from the choicest veins of the Lehigh and Schuylkill region. Everybody that deals with HANCOCK is pleased with his mode of doing business. 9 9 3m

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 29mwf3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, November 26, 1870.

At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:—

That the Registering Officers of the First Senatorial District, consisting of the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last, and three members of the Division Executive Committee, shall meet at the regular places of holding the elections in said district, or such place as the Registering Officers may select, on SATURDAY, December 3, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the Registry of Republican voters.

That the Union Republican citizens of the First Senatorial District shall meet in their respective Election Divisions on TUESDAY, December 6, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual place of holding delegate elections, and elect one Delegate from each Division to a Senatorial Convention, to select a candidate for Senator from said district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. W. W. Watt.

That said Convention shall meet, in accordance with Rule 5, for the government of the Republican party, at JEFFERSON HALL, SIXTH and CHRISTIAN Streets, on WEDNESDAY, December 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

That the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last shall conduct said primary election, and where vacancies occur such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining election officers, in conjunction with the members of the Division Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, Secretaries. 11 28tf

A MEETING OF CITIZENS REPRESENTING the Commercial, Manufacturing, Industrial, and other interests of the City of Philadelphia, will be held at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE on SATURDAY, December 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of accepting the proposed aid of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and adopting promptly such measures as will secure to the City of Philadelphia a first-class Line of American Steamships to ply between this Port and Europe.

A. J. DREXEL,
MATTHEW BAIRD & CO.,
E. HARPER JEFFRIES,
J. O. JAMES,
WILLIAM C. KENT,
ANDREW WHEELER,
A. R. MCHENRY,
C. H. CUMMINGS,
HENRY LEWIS,
C. J. HOFFMAN.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1870. 11 30 4t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

OFFICE—No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1870.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Department of Highways, for labor done or material furnished during the year 1870, are requested to present them for payment on or before the 15th day of December, in order that they may receive the proper attention of the Committee on Highways.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
12 2 tf Chief Commissioner of Highways.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation and the By-Laws adopted for the government of the Company, that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Room No. 8, No. 510 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1870, for the purpose of consideration of business of importance to the interests of the corporation, viz., a proposition to place the company in immediate working order. A general attendance of all stockholders is earnestly requested, who will be required to exhibit their certificates of stock for the purpose of registration at that time or previous thereto.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. MEGARGEE, President.
Attest—J. M. HARDING, Secretary pro tempore.
Philadelphia, Nov. 23. 11 26 10t

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, commencing on the evening of November 28, to continue two weeks. Music during the evenings. Restaurant under able management. Doors open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Season tickets—Adults, $1; children, 50 cents. Single admissions—Adults, 25c.; children, 15c. No raffling.

President of the Fair—Hon. ALEXANDER HENRY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Gen. George G. Meade, Hon. Adolph E. Borie,
Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Dr. Elwyn, and others.
Gen. G. H. Crosman,
11 18 fmw10t

FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.

An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau. ADELE PIGOT, President.
12 2 tf C. JACOB, Secretary.

THE WAY HE CAME DOWN STAIRS—A drunkard having fallen down stairs, he repelled all offers to pick him up with:—"Now, you jes lemme 'lone. Wan no slobberin' round me. I allus come down stair that way." There are various ways of doing other things besides coming down stairs, but if you want good coal, well screened and picked, full weight, and at low prices, go to J. C. HANCOCK, at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. He has the ability and the disposition to please all who patronize him. 9 9 3m

STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER, Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

A SERMON IN BEHALF OF THE MIDNIGHT MISSION of this city will be preached by the Rev. PERCY BROWN, at the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, NINETEENTH and WALNUT Streets, on Sunday, December 4. 12 2 2t*

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

ALL IN FAVOR OF TAKING A LETTER Press Copy of printed as well as written matter apply to HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS, Printers, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11

DR. BURPEE HAS REMOVED TO NO. 1332 ARCH Street. 11 18 fmw3t*

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26tf PHILADELPHIA.

530 530
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH
6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,

Issue $1,000,000 on 72¼ miles of road, being at the rate of less than $14 000 per mile. Leased to the North Missouri Railroad Company, which guarantees the interest. Interest payable May 1 and November 1, in gold, free of taxes. Price, 80 and accrued interest.

KURTZ & HOWARD,
11 25 ftuim No. 32 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST

For the convenience of investors these Bonds issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additions, outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 12 1 1m*

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. f10 1 3m

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26

FOR SALE.
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 PHILADELPHIA

ELLIOTT & DUNN
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4265

TOBACCO.

RED CLOUD
NAVY TOBACCO.
J. A. BLAKE & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 1907 MARKET STREET,
11 11 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
11 15 2mdp CORNELIUS & SONS

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
Chandeliers,
Pendants,
Brackets, Etc.
OF NEW DESIGNS,
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WINES.

WE HAVE ONLY
TWENTY CASES
OF THE
KUPFERBERG'S
Sparkling Moselles
Left, which we will sell
AT
$18 PER CASE.
WE OFFER THEM AT THIS PRICE TO CLOSE THEM OUT.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
The Wine Merchants,
No. 1310 CHESNUT St.,
11 11 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW
PUBLICATIONS.

WHAT CHANGED GUY DENNIS; or, Life at School. 16mo, 80 cents.
DAYS AT MILLGATE; or, Lame Johnnie's Holiday. 18mo, 35 cents. "Story of a pleasant summer vacation spent on the banks of the Clyde."
GREAT THINGS DONE BY LITTLE PEOPLE. 18mo, 40 cents. "A valuable book for children, giving an account of 'Little Heroes,' 'Clever Little People,' 'Missionary Children,' 'Little Martyrs,' etc."
ALONE IN LONDON. 18mo, 196 pages, 60 cents.
Just published and for sale by the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
11 29 wfmst

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.
The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!
Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.
MARVIN'S CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL
Burglar Safe
Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

THE SONGS OF LONDON.

From the Saturday Review.

The cheap literature of London receives, perhaps, less attention than it deserves. The windows of small shops in narrow streets display broadsheets of songs, each of which is sold for a penny and contains upwards of five thousand lines. The number of different broadsheets which exist is almost incredible, and although we may suppose that the same song occurs in many of them, yet, after every deduction has been made, the quantity of popular songs produced quite recently is enormous. There is a perpetual demand for novelties at the music halls, and the songs which are applauded there are afterwards printed on these broadsheets, just as the choice airs of a new opera are published for use in drawing-rooms. The prevailing taste of the frequenters of music-halls may probably be discovered in these broadsheets, which contain about nine parts of buffoonery to one part of sentiment. Some of the sentimental songs which refer to the sights and sounds of the country must, we should think, be hardly intelligible to the great mass of purchasers of these broadsheets. We find, for instance, one of the Christy Minstrels' songs, "Roaming by the Streamlet." We may well wonder what a person born and bred in a court of Drury Lane thinks of this:—

Fair nature's now reposing,
And earth in grey seems drest,
Each flower its leaves now closing,
The sun has sank to rest.

These broadsheets must be bought by thousands of men and women to whom such lines can hardly be intelligible. They go to Epping Forest or Greenwich Park on Easter Monday, and perhaps to Brighton and back on a summer Sunday, and the rest of their lives they spend in the dense mass of building which lies between Holborn and the Strand. The moon and the stars to which the sentimental songster constantly refers shine almost unregarded amid the glare of gas in Drury Lane; and although it is quite possible to roam in London and its suburbs, you must go a good many miles to find a streamlet which does not also do duty as a drain.

We believe that whenever a new song takes the public fancy at the music halls a fresh broadsheet is issued which contains this new song and as many old songs as are necessary to fill the paper. Songs that were composed during the Russian war stand side by side with songs that manifestly refer to the war now pending. A German resident in England declares his intention to depart to fight for the Fatherland, but when the war is over he promises to return, because

More money I get ven to you I do come,
Not vork so hard as ven I'm at home.
Husbands we'll get for your fair princesses' hand,
And your money for our own dear Faderland.

This we may take to be an expression of the popular sentiment of the hour. The latest novelty of the music-halls, however, has no reference to foreign politics, although it conveys advice which the French nation would do well to follow. If you find yourself losing money in betting, or distanced by a rival in love, you are recommended to "Turn it up." If this is a fair sample of the minstrelsy of the music-halls, it must be owned that they are very harmless and not very lively places. The same sheet contains a long ballad on the adventures of Dick Turpin, who, after many marvellous escapes, came to the gallows through omitting to "turn it up" at the right moment. In fact, Dick took a drop too much, got into a row, was locked up as a brawler, and recognized as a highwayman. The concluding lines are rather neat:—

And through that drop that he did touch,
He died one morning through a drop too much.

If we may judge from these broadsheets, the most popular English heroes are Dick Turpin and Lord Nelson. The Admiral's mode of fighting is as antiquated as the highwayman's mode of robbery, but the exploits of both live equally in the memory of their countrymen.

The sorrows of disappointed lovers find pathetic utterance in these pages. There is first an accidental meeting:—

I once took a ride in a twopenny bus,
Where opposite to me
Sat such a dear, in her eye was a tear,
Which I thought a pity to see.

She graciously receives the declaration of his passion. He is introduced to her friends and enjoys all the delights of courtship:—

Weeks soon passed away,
When one unlucky day
A letter she received.
She did it scan, it was from the young man
Who she thought had her so deceived.

The young man who comes back from sea maintains the traditional superiority of the sailor over landsmen. He brings rare presents from distant climes, among which is a big monkey:—

He gave them all unto his love,
And then when he did me see
He said, "Hallo! soon out you go,"
Then out of window flung me.

The lady adds insult to this injury by saying,

I shall have my sailor brave,
And you may have the monkey.

Another song of the same melancholy character begins in the next column thus:—

I'm a flower but down in the bloom of my youth,
And all through a damsel who spoke not the truth.

This lady was seen turning a mangle. The gentleman offered to assist her, which she allowed. He turned the mangle until he was tired, and then fell on his knees and declared his passion. As an accepted lover he went every day to turn the mangle, and he was happy until he heard that another person performed that function in his absence. The new lover was a marquis:—

After that she appeared to quite change in her manner,
She sold her old mangle and bought a planner.
Now I couldn't turn that, and, ah! me, one day
I found her house closed and my love gone away.

In the next column is a still more doleful ditty:—

Once I was happy, but now I'm forlorn,
Like an old coat that is tattered and torn;
Left in this wide world to fret and to mourn,
Betrayed by a maid in her teens.

The rival in this case was a performer on the trapeze, who smiled on the lady as he hung by his nose in the air, and was answered by a smile from her. The opposition of parents was unavailing. The new lover employed his gymnastic skill to carry off the lady from an upper chamber, but in this case falsehood received due punishment, for in the husband of her choice she found a master:—

He taught her gymnastics and dressed her in tights,
To help him to live at his ease,
And made her assume a masculine name,
And now she goes on the trapeze.

But it is poor comfort to a jilted lover to see a faithless girl unhappy. We begin to think that the course of true love never does run smooth. In the next column is the story of False Nelly of Bethnal Green:—

For six months her I did court,
And everything I bought,
For we were to be married on the first of May.
But a flash cove named Frank
Told her he'd got quids in the bank,
And with this leary boy she ran away.

We suppose that a specimen of this poetry of the blighted heart is inserted in every column of a sheet in order to prevent readers getting into too good spirits. We find, however, many songs which deal not in sentiment, but sound practical advice, and usually bear some familiar proverb for a title:—

John Adams he courted the lively Miss Jones,
But never asked when she would wed;
The consequence was, as is often the case,
That some one else asked in his stead,

This song bears the appropriate motto, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." After several striking instances of the application of this proverb, it ends with a piece of excellent advice:—

Is there any young gent at this concert to-night,
With the girl of his heart by his side?
If you mean all you say, fix the wedding day,
Buy the ring and proclaim her your bride.

In the same page is another song, which might have been ranged under the same title. A gentlemen arrives rather late with his guitar under a lady's window. Another gentleman with a guitar, and also a ladder of ropes, has been there before him:—

"What's this on the ground?" quoth he,
"It is plain that she loves,
Here's some gentleman's gloves,
And they never belonged to me."

It is remarkable that man is almost always the victim in these tragedies. But here, by way of change, is a ballad of a love-sick maiden:—

I had a martial lover, one who noble looked and grand,
A trombone player in the Horse Guards' Sunday morning band.

With poetical disregard of history, the song states that the handsome bandman of the Guards was sent with his regiment to New Zealand:—

And whether he got tomahawked or naturally died,
Got eat up by the natives wild or took a tattooed bride,
I cannot tell, but I know well, while sleeping all alone,
I dream of Peter Pipeclay playing tunes on his trombone.

In the same column is a prophecy written for the beginning of the present year. The Poor Law Guardians have resolved, it seems, to try the "black holes" themselves before putting paupers into them. Tradesmen will supply genuine articles of full weight. Landlords will not distrain for rent. Cabmen may charge what they like. Penny pies will contain rump-steak. The railways will not kill above ten men a day. The Crystal Palace will open on Sunday at a penny a head, and

With poor ould Ireland Gladstone and Bright
Will do the proper and make it all right.

Whatever they act at music-halls, they certainly speak excellent morality. Here and there we find a song which tells of other than merely sentimental sorrows. "Hope for the Best" is the title of a very mournful ballad, which describes the sufferings of the artisans of London:—

Provisions are high, men's wages are low,
And all kinds of trade is at a stand,
When in want of a meal to their uncles they go,
Is the case with the poor workingman.

If that is not rhyme it is truth. It is a long lane, says the chorus, that has no turning, and let us hope that the rich will turn their thoughts towards the suffering poor. The author of this song accepts society as it is, and seeks only to improve its working. It is remarkable that Socialism and other extreme opinions are almost entirely unrepresented in these broadsheets.

There is a touch of genuine poetry in the following:—

The star in the east 'twas once shining bright
And plenty of work all around,
The ship-building trade is in a sad plight,
In the workhouses trades men are found.

The concluding lines are forcibly applicable to the present time:—

Starvation is slaying far more than the sword,
It's made widows and orphans you'll own,
If the wealthy give money for charity abroad,
The poor should be thought of at home.

The author of "The Man at the Wheel" must be a real poet:—

I'm steersman on the bright blue Thames,
Aboard a penny boat.

To forget the true color of the Thames shows a strong power of imagination. The author of the "Periwinkle Man" is entitled to a high place among moral teachers. The lesson which he enforces is that no man can tell what luck may be in store for him if he only takes care to be in the way of it when it comes. He resolves to stick to the periwinkle trade in spite of every disappointment, and so

Some day I may be seen as purveyor to the Queen,
The Prince of Wales and Royal Family,
Making bold enough to ask, taking pleasure in the task,
If her Majesty would like some winkles for her tea.

The proportion of slang to common English in these songs is perhaps not so large as might have been expected. The most absurd and inane compositions of the music halls are of course to be found in these sheets, but there could hardly be a more forcible censure of the "Champagne Charlie" style than is conveyed in the septuagenarian's song:—

To hear them praise a sparkling wine,
It make a man severe,
When he knows they cannot raise the price
Of half a pint of beer.

It should be added that the old songs which fill up the sheets are almost without exception good. The best known of Dibdin's compositions are a never-failing stop-gap. Thus the most flimsy product of the music-halls is united with work of enduring texture.

A MARVELLOUS MIRAGE.

Mr. Thomas Waring gives in the *Meteorological Magazine* the following description of a mirage of unusual splendor:—

"The party on board my yacht Hadassah, on her passage from Alderney to Guernsey, witnessed a phenomenon striking, and in these latitudes very rare. The wind was light, from E. N. E., the sky cloudless, the sun very hot, and the barometer steady at 30·21. There had been some signs of fog in the morning, but they had disappeared. At about 3·30 in the afternoon we observed over the small island of Herme a peculiar hazy reflection, which became more and more defined, until it presented an exact inverted image of the land beneath.

"A similar effect was soon visible round the whole horizon. The islands Alderney, Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Herme seemed raised to more than twice their height; sharp-pointed, outlying rocks were capped with inverted images of themselves, apparently balanced upon them, point to point, like enormous rocking stones. The Ortach rocks, of which we had previously lost sight, were now to be seen with startling clearness in the air. The Casquetes, with its three lighthouses, presented a most curious appearance. The lighthouses were drawn out into colossal pillars, on whose summit rested a huge mass of rock, clearer in the outline than the real island beneath. Ships were seen sailing keel upward through the air, every sail and spar distinct, and in some cases the images were reduplicated. Several of the vessels thus reflected were below the horizon and invisible to us.

"The northern end of Guernsey, where the land runs low, was twice reflected in the air, so distinctly that even those who were familiar with the island found it hard to recognize it. We seemed to be looking at a half-submerged country, where countless still lagoons were divided from each other by narrow strips of land. As we neared Guernsey the picture became less distinct, but meanwhile the mirage was becoming more wonderful still over Alderney. Here the deep-marked cliffs were magnified to an apparent height of many hundred feet, and no scene painter, devising a grand transformation scene, ever dreamed of more fascinating groups of basaltic columns, grottos, and rock arches, with the tide flowing beneath, than was exhibited by the island and the isolated stacks around it. Having remained visible for more than three hours, the panorama of wonder gradually faded away, and by seven o'clock the horizon was clear, save where a dark narrow line of cloud or mist hung low in the northeast. I may add, for the information of weather prophets, that this unusual state of the atmosphere was not the forerunner of high wind or any change in the weather."

THE WILL OF KOSCIUSZKO.

This friend of American liberty and Polish patriot was born in 1755, and died in Switzerland, October 16, 1819. An unrequited passion for the daughter of a high officer of State induced him to leave home for America, where he offered his sword to the patriots. He received a commission as an officer of engineers on October 18, 1776, and during the whole of the Revolutionary conflict proved himself to be a gallant and successful soldier. The following is his will, which was admitted to record on the 12th of May, 1819, and which lay for nearly half a century forgotten in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Albemarle, Virginia. We give the document *verbatim et literatim*:—

"I Thaddeus Kociuszko being just in my departure from America, do declare and direct that should I make no other testimentary disposition of my property in the United States, I hereby authorize my friend Thomas Jefferson to employ the whole thereof in purchasing negroes from among his own or any other, and giving them liberty in my name in giving them *en* education in trades or otherwise and in having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality which may make them good neighbors, good fathers, or good *moders*, husbands or *wives*, and in their duties as citizens teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country and of the good order of society and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful, and I make the said Thomas Jefferson my executor of this.

"T. KOSCIUSZKO,
"5th day of May, 1798."

It would be interesting to know what Kosciusko's property consisted of — whether houses, lands, or securities—or whether anything was done to carry out the provisions of the will. Perhaps a search among the records of the Albemarle Court House would throw some light upon this subject, and if the property was not all disposed of by Mr. Jefferson, it might yet be made available for affording relief to destitute freedmen, or in some other way that would be in accordance with the spirit if not the letter of the will.

THE FISH STORY OF THE CENTURY.

He came into the breakfast-room one morning, and in a moment it was seen that a cloud was on his brow. There sat the lady-like wife waiting for him; the table fairly groaned, not with plated silver, but the solid material. The cloth was white as the snow; the family were seated around in pleasant expectancy; everything was smoking hot, and not an article there but even a pampered appetite could revel on. But the man's favorite dish was not there. Closer he came to the table, and with the inquiry, "Did you know that I wanted a shad for breakfast?" he raised his foot and overturned the whole table on the floor. "It was on the fire being kept warm for you," replied his noble wife, in her quiet, lady-like, and conquering way. In an instant the haughty husband comprehended the situation; the next he was on his knees exclaiming, "Dear wife, you are nothing less than an angel born." Not a great while after that he died; his will was opened; his wife was executor; he left her all he had—$2,000,000.

The above touching story is from an article on "Thundergust," in a recent number of Hall's *Journal of Health*. The man who can read it without dying and leaving his wife $2,000,000 is a brute, and the woman who can read it without forthwith buying a shad, is a dove not up to the wisdom of serpents. It is said that on the day this story appeared in New York, some fifty thousand more shad were sold than on any preceding day since the trade in that fish was first inaugurated. Broadway, Fifth avenue, and other of the prominent highways were one mass of women and shad—the former carrying home the latter, "to be kept warm at the fire."

How Schoolmasters are Made in Germany.—We will endeavor to indicate the career of an intelligent village lad who, having at the age of fourteen completed his school-course, resolved to become a schoolmaster. If in Saxony or Silesia, he enters a training-school called *Proseminar*, because preparatory to the seminary or normal school; if in Prussia, he enters the house of a private tutor, probably the local schoolmaster or clergyman. At the age of eighteen he proceeds to the seminary, where he has to spend three years; the first and second to be devoted, according to an elaborate scheme to all the subjects he will hereafter have to teach; the third to be spent in teaching, under the supervision of the director of the seminary, in the "practical school," which is simply the nearest primary school. While in the seminary, he is subjected to stringent discipline. He makes his own bed and cleans his own room; he pays for his board and lodging—the former being of a very homely description, and valued at eightpence or ninepence a day—and provides his own bread. At the end of the third year he presents himself for his first examination, which is conducted by the authorities of the college, under the superintendence of the school councillor. This examination embraces religion, language, arithmetic, writing, drawing, and singing, and is partly oral and partly on paper. The performances of the candidates are estimated with great precision, and a certificate is given to all who acquit themselves satisfactorily. The teacher is now taken charge of by the departmental councillor, who appoints him to a vacancy in his district. He holds, however, only the position and title of provisional teacher, the full status and rank of schoolmaster being withheld until he has passed a second examination, held three years after the first. This examination is rather an investigation into character and conduct than into attainments. When this last ordeal has been passed, the teacher takes the oath of allegiance, and receives a definite appointment as master of a school.—*Saint Paul's.*

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
CHARLES & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
11 2

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1870.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$799,419·36	
On Fire Risks	154,801·20	
		$954,220·56
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1869		502,489·32
		$1,456,709·88

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$880,746·79	
On Fire Risks	151,548·67	
		$1,032,295·46
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		152,500·98
		$1,184,796·44

LOSSES, EXPENSES, etc., during the year as above:—

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$515,555·93	
Fire Losses	99,693·08	
Return Premiums	81,921·69	
Reinsurances	40,098·85	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,261·40	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	63,000·12	
Expenses	24,045·90	
		$875,126·97
		$309,669·47

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1870.

$360,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	$333,375·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. R. R. guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 Shares Stock	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 Shares Stock	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 Shares Stock	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150 Par.	Market Value	$1,293,557·50
	Cost, $1,264,447·34.	
	Real Estate	$56,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7,950. Estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1 820,727·97

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1866, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25 By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividends whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, "
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, "
H. Frank Robinson,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Ass't Secretary. 11 11

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,733

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 610 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 20

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William B. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$800,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$28,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,635,386·34

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,553
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA

Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits.

THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS GUARANTEED.

We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to general favor.

Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the

OFFICE,
No. 247 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES H. BILLINGTON, President.
J. E. HACKENBERG, Secretary.

Good men wanted as Agents 10 13 thstu2m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

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Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
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Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 12 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $260,000·00
CASH Assets, October, 1870 581,139·12

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
8 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Concentrated Tobacco, etc.
No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 8 16

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 2 6 1

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 1, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, December 2.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, December 3 at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, December 8.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, December 13, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, December 20.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, Dec. 3, at 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 9 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 11 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 13

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and interm

THE DOCTOR'S WAITING-ROOM.

In the Doctor's Waiting-room is the title of a *Saturday Review* article written in the tone which has made that newspaper famous. After describing the ante-room and its occupants—the opulent, rubicund banker, the young fashionable with his eye-glass, the Sister of Mercy, the London parson, the young husband and wife nervously watching a wailing child, the retiring governess, and the rest of the patients, the odd things about whom is that "they look as well as well people can look"—the writer speculates upon the books on the tables; wondering whether they are or are not the bequests of patients suffering under various forms of mental disease:—

"There is a Book of Beauty. There is a book of sermons. There is a copy of Bright's speeches. A treatise on Gout lies on the top of a much-thumbed volume of the Idyls. Beside them lies the second volume of the last fashionable novel. Across the table, bound in green and gold, is the Shorn Lamb, or Christian Resignation, a present from the authoress. The parson is deep in the book of sermons. The governess has been trying the Shorn Lamb, and has put it down. The rubicund banker is turning over a volume with Dore's illustrations, and muttering from time to time 'Insane, quite insane.' For our own part we seize the Golden Treasury and plunge into Alexander's Feast. But not even the genius of Dryden can charm away the tedium of such a morning as this. There is a general air of fidgetiness, of impatience about the room. The exquisite has given up drumming on the window, and is pensively contemplating his boots. The man of business has twice compared his watch in a quarrelsome sort of way with the clock. The old stager, accustomed to the ways of waiting-rooms, sleeps lightly, awakening with a gleam of hope at each opening of the door. One after another disappears, and yet the room seems just as full as before. The banker slams his Dore, and wants to know what is the good of an engagement if one is kept waiting the whole morning. The portly mamma rings the bell to inquire when the doctor will 'really' be able to attend to her suffering daughter. The governess looks nervously at her watch, as if it were nearly the hour for her pupil. The Sister of Mercy has put her Book of Hours in her pocket, and looks as if she were secretly telling her beads. Every head goes up when the door opens, and everybody looks very angry at finding it not his turn. On this question of succession, indeed, bitter suspicions begin to prevail. It is darkly hinted that the dignified servant in whose hands are our destinies is accessible to bribes. The suspicion becomes a revolt when the fashionable young fellow, after an interview with that functionary, is promised to 'see the doctor next.' The Girl of the Season rises with majesty, and thinks 'we may as well go home.' A portly person, with a massive watch-chain, dashes down the Daily Telegraph, and denounces with energy the system of 'favoritism.' All glare at the dignified servant, and the dignified servant, with a bold indifference to probabilities, promises each remonstrant that the doctor will see him in a few minutes. The third repetition of this assurance is received with general derision. The man with the watch-chain points indignantly to the undeniable evidence of the clock. The Sister of Mercy fixes a stony eye upon the imperturbable functionary, and moves her lips energetically, as if praying for him. The old stager simply wakes up from sleep, inquires 'My turn?' and nods quietly again. It is at that moment of general insurrection that the finger of the bland functionary points to my remote corner, and I find there is an end even to waiting for the doctor."

OXFORD AND THE NEW REGIME.

A revolutionary air, it must indeed strike any one who knew Oxford as it was a couple of decades, or even one decade since, and who revisits it now, there is universally prevalent about the place. The old *habitue* of the University who, after such an interval as we have indicated, returns to the haunts of his bygone youth, will find food for surprise in everything around him. It may perhaps strike him that there is a provoking juvenility in the appearance of the under-graduates who parade the streets: every one seems to look, he may fancy, ineffably younger than they did in the days when Plancus was Consul. Probably this idea is to be explained by the fact that our friend himself has grown older in the interval. There is another thing which he will certainly notice in the outward man of the academical youth. There is a singularly *neglige* air about their costume—a look, he may almost fancy it to be, of absolute rowdiness—a species of implied defiance to all recognized proprieties of dress. "This is a sort of thing," remarks our friend to himself, "that we knew nothing of in our time. I do not like it—upon my soul I don't!" Quite so, Sir; very likely you don't; only you must remember that nearly five lustra have passed since your time existed, and that in this space Oxford, like the rest of the world, has seen mighty changes—has, in fact, submitted to a social revolution of which the phenomena that you have noticed in the matter of costume are but to be accepted as the superficial symbols and the outward signs.

What this revolution is can be at the outset very briefly stated. The relation in which Oxford now stands to the nation at large is suddenly and entirely changed. The University which Alfred founded has ceased to be exclusive, and has become national; it has lost its aristocratic prestige, and is the property of the people. The first step toward this consummation was of course taken by the University Commission in 1853, and in the direction which was then indicated matters have since been going at a very rapid rate. It is simply impossible that, so far as Oxford is concerned, she should be more accessible to all classes of people than she is at present. The scholarships and exhibitions of her various colleges have been thrown open with so ungrudging a hand, and the rewards of a like character for deserving pupils attached to almost all schools in the present day are so lavishly distributed, that any lad whom it is a special object to send to the University is quite certain to be able to support himself. In order that there might be no doubt as to the adequate nationalization of Oxford in every possible particular, the unattached student scheme came into force about two years ago, and since that time more than one of a group of the most distinguished colleges now admit as members students who are not compelled to live within the College walls, but who, lodging where they most economically can, and living in a condition of solitude which precludes alike the possibility of extravagance and the discipline of social training, may constitute themselves monuments of the triumphs of parsimony.—*London Society.*

—A private residence is at present in course of erection on Berkeley street, Boston, that will cost $400,000.

AGRICULTURE.

Commissioner Capron's Annual Report—How the Value of Farm Productions May be Increased—Industrial Education, Etc., Etc.

We present the following abstract of the report of Mr. Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, which has just been issued. The subject is of the highest interest to the great majority of the people of the United States. The document in full is very long, but the passages here given embrace the most important points of the report:—

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTION.

An examination in detail of the facts of this year's production, in the light of enlightened agricultural experience and of science applied to husbandry, would furnish hints to improvement and aids to progress which, if adopted generally, would increase the present value of farm production to the extent of $500,000,000. It would do more—it would tend to the increase of the fertility of the soil, which now, in nine farms out of ten, is annually decreasing, and it would proportionably advance its intrinsic as well as market value.

It is gratifying to believe, from indubitable evidence, the examples of rational and recuperative culture are relatively increasing, however slowly, and gradually making inroads upon the destructive, irrational modes so generally prevalent. These examples are most numerous in the Middle States; are seen with comparative frequency in the older sections of the West; are found occasionally in New England; and are beginning to be noted in the Southern States; but there is no State in which exhaustive and irrational culture is not predominant. While the cost of good land is less than the interest on its intrinsic value, and its yearly income may be enhanced at the expense of the permanent investment, there is little hope that present necessity or short-sighted greed will fail to work its impoverishment; but with high prices both of land and labor, it is more than folly to expect remunerative profits from unsystematic and unscientific culture.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The organization of industrial colleges, under the land grant of Congress of 1862, chronicled in recent annual reports of this department, has progressed during the past year. The Ohio College has been located in the vicinity of Columbus, with a fund of nearly half a million of dollars from the proceeds of lands, and a donation of $300,000 from Franklin county. The Missouri institution has also been organized in Boone county, with local donations exceeding $200,000, and 330,000 acres of land located under the Congressional grant. Colleges had previously been organized, or departments of agriculture added to existing institutions, in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and California. Nebraska is now perfecting an organization, and other States may have taken steps in that direction, of which no official or other information has been received.

I am confident that these institutions are destined to become a vital power in the land.

STEAM PLOUGHING.

The inventive mind of the country is strongly stimulated with the hope of educing a distinctively American machine, better adapted to the peculiar necessities of our agriculture than the most successful foreign apparatus. The report for 1869 contained descriptions and illustrations of several patents of that year, and the volume of 1870 will show that these efforts have been continued during the present year. It is to be regretted that so many still adhere to the impracticable idea of locomotive traction. The reports of the actual work of the five steam ploughs now in operation in this country are extremely favorable to the idea of ultimate success in the solution of the problem of steam in ploughing as an adjunct of our agriculture.

SILK CULTURE.

Silk culture in California has been attended with great success up to the present time, silk culturists claiming that the climate of that State is peculiarly adapted to the rearing of silk worms, on account of the dryness and equality of the temperature, and the rare occurrence of severe thunder storms. In Utah experiments have been made, with success, in feeding the worms upon the leaves of the osage orange instead of the mulberry. The Japanese silk worm, *Samea cynthia*, on the ailanthus, is now perfectly acclimated, and breeds in the open air in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and other places, but as yet I have heard nothing of the use of its cocoons in manufacture. Two other silk-producing worms, *Attacus yama mai* and *pernyi*, have bred this season in Brooklyn, but are yet too scarce to be of any value.

THE CONSERVATORY AT WASHINGTON.

Under a system of rigid economy the objects for which appropriations were made at the last session of Congress, viz., the erection of glass structures to be used in the propagation of economic plants, the improvement of the department grounds and the extension of the arboretum, have been attained, and the conservatory building, for which an appropriation of $25,000 was made, includes a grapery not contemplated in the original plan, and the entire structure is perhaps unsurpassed in this country for utility and ornamental effect, and only excelled in Europe in one or two instances. The building was commenced about the 1st of August, and is now nearly finished, a large portion being already occupied. The main building is 320 feet in length, with an average width of twenty-eight feet. The centre compartment (sixty by thirty feet) will be finished for the accommodation of the tall-growing tropical fruits, nuts and palm trees. The two end buildings (thirty feet square) will be mainly devoted to the orange family and similar fruits, that require slight protection during the winter. The connecting wings will be used for the general collection of specialties. The grapery, directly in the centre and in the rear of the main building a structure 150 feet in length and twenty-six feet in width, has been erected for cultivating and testing the best and most select varieties of foreign grapes. The adaptability of the climate and soil of the Pacific coast to this fruit is now fairly established, and the best varieties are objects of special inquiry.

The important object for which this is designed should not be overlooked or misunderstood. It is not intended for the cultivation of merely ornamental plants, though some attention will be given to them so far as may be necessary to keep up a practical acquaintance with the improved floral of other countries, but will be occupied mainly for the propagation and experimental culture of all plants that may be utilized in the arts, in medicine, or in food supply, and which promise success in their introduction among the paying crops of the country.

There are few plants desirable for their economic value which may not be produced in some sections of our continental domain; and the cosmopolitan character of our immigration suggests, if not requires, the greatest variety in production consistent with economy of labor and other peculiar circumstances of our condition. The progress of events shows that farmers and planters are alive to the necessity of such diversity; and this idea should be fostered and encouraged, as it is one of the most reliable indices of progressive cultivation.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

The number of packages issued during eleven months of the year number 358,391, of which 133,043 were sent to members of Congress, 71,865 to agricultural societies, 71,400 to the corps of statistical correspondents, 7930 to meteorological observers. The distribution includes seeds of cereals, grasses, hemp, jute, ramie, opium poppy, sugar beet, tobacco, sorghum, forest and shade trees, and of many of the rarer species of plants oleaginous, edible, medicinal and fibrous. The most abundant and convincing evidence of the great economic value of this distribution can be obtained from the archives of the department, or gained from the sub-report in recent annual volumes

FINANCIAL.

The total amount expended by this department since November 30, 1869, the date of my last report, is $169,175 24, under the following appropriations, to wit:—

Compensation of Commissioner, clerks, and employes	$68,712
Collecting statistics and material for annual and monthly reports	14,206
Purchase and distribution of new and valuable seeds	20,789
Experimental garden, for labor, repairs, purchase of plants, etc.	16,195
Contingencies—stationery, freight, fuel, lights, for laboratory, museum, library, herbarium, keep of horses, etc.	15,108
Improvement of grounds (reservation No. 2)	16,017
Erection of glass structures for the cultivation of medical, textile, and economic plants	22,468
Miscellaneous	1,721
Total	$169,175

Leaving a total balance unexpended of the appropriation for the current fiscal year of $107,370.

HORACE CAPRON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

His Excellency U. S. GRANT, President.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way	P. M.		P. M.
Train	12:20	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00
	P. M.	Phila. & Pottsv'e W.	
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Train	4:30
Pottstown Accommo.	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Potts'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg, Pottsville,	
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	and Allentown Ac.	9:10
To Reading	8:40	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
	P. M.	From Pottsville	12:35
To Pottsville	3:15		P. M.
		From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:20 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:20 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9:02 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 10:50 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. m.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:30 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8 10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:20, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:20, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:45 a. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 2:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 2:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:20 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:20 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horners-town, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Nov. 21, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, November 20, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	12:30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:20 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:30 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:00 Noon.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	2:20 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

NEW ROUTE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3 00

" " " Long Branch... 2 50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:20 P. M. Sundays at 5:20 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD (GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH),

Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

On and after DECEMBER 1, 1870,

PACKAGE TICKETS

AND

COUPON FAMILY TICKETS

will be sold between Philadelphia and points named below, at the following rates:—

PACKAGE TICKETS

(Sold at Depot, Ninth and Green streets, and Stations named.)

Nicetown or Intersection	8 tickets for	$1 00	
Germantown or Manayunk	6	"	1 00
Chestnut Hill or Lafayette	9	"	2 00
Spring Mill or Conshohocken	6	"	2 00
Pott's Landing or Norristown	5	"	2 00

COUPON FAMILY TICKETS

(Sold at Depot, Ninth and Green streets, only.)

Good only for members of one family, or visitors, not transferable, and coupons forfeited if detached by any person but the conductor.

Nicetown or Intersection	With 50 coupons,	$5 00	
Germantown or Manayunk	40	"	5 00
Chesnut Hill or Lafayette	50	"	10 00
Spring Mill or Conshohocken	50	"	14 00
Pott's Landing or Norristown	40	"	14 00

W. S. WILSON,
11 29 3t Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 21, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 5:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 6:35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 6:55, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Nov. 21, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, November 21, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follow:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:55 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
" Williamsport	6:25 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10:00 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXPORTS.

The Business of the City in Domestic Exports During the Month of November, 1870—Tables of the Ports Shipped to and of the Nationalities of the Vessels.

The list of commodities, produce and manufactures, of the United States exported to foreign countries from this port during the past month, in American and foreign vessels, is quite large for the time of the year, and shows quite a good state of trade. Bread and breadstuffs, including bread, biscuits, Indian corn, Indian corn meal, wheat, wheat flour, and other grains, were exported to the value of $168,423. Provisions, including bacon, hams, beef, butter, cheese, fish, lard, oysters, pork, and vegetables, were exported to the value of $94,789. Of refined petroleum, 3,460,575 gallons were exported, worth $838,908. There was no foreign business done in crude petroleum during the month, but of the petroleum products, benzine was sent to the amount of 5000 gallons, worth $712, and naptha to the amount of 52,302 gallons, worth $4893.

Among the miscellaneous items may be noticed oil cake to the value of $12,892, molasses to the value of $20,555, tobacco, leaf and manufactured, to the value of $2415, cooperage to the value of $27,394, boilers and machinery to the value of $7480, cotton and cotton manufactures to the value of $3280, and coal only to the amount of 618 tons, worth $3022. A special item for the month is sewing machines, worth in the aggregate $1365.

The remaining exports include bark for tanning, beer and ale, candles, carriages and carts, cord, drugs and chemicals, fruits, glassware, lumber, nails, matches, tar, seeds, soap, and wooden manufactures, the total of which is $15,987, making the total value of all exports for the month, $1,134,899.

The following is a tabular statement of the exports during the month to the following foreign countries:—

Countries.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.
England	$60,836	$84,668	$145,504
Ireland	29,578	232,764	262,342
Gibraltar	27,359	33,782	61,141
Dominion of Canada	....	4,694	4,694
British West Indies	98,959	32,110	131,069
Spain	....	30,651	30,651
Cuba	40,239	....	40,239
North German Union	....	144,274	144,274
Dutch West Indies	7,623	....	7,623
Belgium	216,679	90,692	307,371
Total	$481,264	$653,635	$1,134,899
Exports during the month of Nov., 1869	$616,565	$1,117,150	$1,793,715

The following is a statement of the nationalities of the vessels:—

	Number.	Value of Exports.
American	18	$481,264
British	29	595,961
Spanish	1	30,651
North German	1	85,772
French	1	26,658
Swedish	2	54,593
Total	43	$1,131,899

JOTTINGS.—The Chief of Police has been drawing a portion of the salary of the Chief of Detectives since the last-named position has been declared vacant by the Mayor.

—Some of our railway cars need repairing.

—A mysterious opposition against the Paid Fire bill has been sprung in Select Council.

—The floating debt of the city has been reduced $500,000 during the present year.

—There are twenty-nine paupers in the Germantown Poorhouse.

—The prospects of a supply of ice this winter are remarkably slim.

—Our aldermen complain of a lull in criminal matters.

—Nearly all the fellows who loaf on the State House pavement receive pay as special policemen.

—A large number of dwellings are to let in the Twentieth ward.

—There is some talk of the creation of a loan by Councils for the erection of new station-houses in this city.

—A number of the lieutenants of police present themselves daily at the Mayor's office in citizen's clothing.

—The escape of steam from the inlet at Thirteenth and Market streets is complained of by pedestrians who are obliged to pass that way.

—John L. Hill, Collector of Delinquent Taxes, expects to collect over $1,500,000 on outstanding taxes next year.

—The Democracy are threatening to contest the seat in the First Senatorial District, should a Republican win, no matter what the majority may be.

—The carpet manufacturers are out in a card explaining their position in the late strike of the weavers.

—Two of our detectives participated in the Democratic Senatorial Convention yesterday, notwithstanding the rule in the police manual which prohibits any active participation in politics.

—The old Perot mansion, on Market street, near Eighth, the only dwelling on that street between the Delaware and the Schuylkill, is now being altered into a store.

—A special committee of Councils will visit the meadow lands in the Twenty-seventh ward to-morrow. The land owners have petitioned the city government for exemption from tax, alleging that acres of their lands have been rendered valueless by freshets in the Schuylkill.

—The butchers occupying stalls in the market-houses complain of the fact that a class of persons known as shinners or hucksters are allowed to occupy the sidewalks for the sale of their commodities. The butchers pay rent, while the shinners do not.

A CURIOUS CASE.—Daniel Oberly and his wife Kate will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr this afternoon upon the charge of the alleged larceny of clothing from the boarding house of Klaus& Hamill, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets. The case is rather a peculiar one. Mrs. Oberly was first arrested and then a trunk was recovered at the house of Mary Christopher, Eleventh and Callowhill streets, which led to the arrest of the husband. In the trunk was found a number of pawn-tickets, checks, etc., besides a good supply of clothing. Daniel represented that he came from Alabama, and has only been in the city fourteen days. In his possession the officers recovered pawn-tickets, and a marriage-certificate dated about a year ago and issued by a Catholic priest of this city. Also a letter of recommendation from Secretary of War Belknap. The testimony is of a circumstantial character, and it is doubtful whether the charge of larceny can be sustained.

WATCH PRESENTATION.—On Tuesday evening last a fine three-quarter plate full-jewelled Waltham watch, of the Appleton, Tracy & Co. size, was presented to Passed Grand Patriarch Samuel N. Foster by the R. W. G. Encampment of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F. It was a testimonial of respect for the efficient manner in which Mr. Foster had discharged the duties of Grand Patriarch of Pennsylvania for the term ending May, 1870. The presentation speech was made by Wm. H. Trennick, who was replied to by Mr. Foster on receiving the testimonial. Speeches were also made by George Bertram, Francis M. Rea, John Springer, and Richard Smith. The testimonial was gotten up under the supervision of Mr. J. H. Beitel.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening the first of the five supplementary lectures to the "Star" course will be delivered at the Academy of Music by Hon. Charles Sumner, who will discourse upon "The Duel Between France and Germany, and its Lessons to Civilization." Mr. Sumner's reputation as an orator and statesman, no less than the interest of his subject, should be sufficient to fill the Academy to its utmost capacity this evening. The occasion has an additional interest, however, from the fact that this will be Mr. Sumner's last appearance as a public lecturer, and it will therefore be the only opportunity many of our citizens will have of hearing him speak.

SUSPICIOUS FIRE.—About 4 o'clock this morning the dwelling and shoe store of W. Bradshaw, No. 749 Passayunk road, was slightly damaged by fire. Fire Marshal Blackburn made an investigation of the premises, and the result was the arrest of Mr. Bradshaw on suspicion of having fired the place. The prisoner will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr at the Central Station this afternoon.

ABOUT A COW.—Yesterday a small boy, who was watching cows on Hart lane, was approached by one Patrick Fitzpatrick, who it is alleged, gave the boy one cent to permit him to drive the cow to his (Fitzpatrick's) yard. Policemen McColgan was apprised of the transaction, and arrested Patrick. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Neill, and was held in $600 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

THEFT OF A TRUNK.—Two men, named John D Heston and John Shoemaker, stole a trunk from the front of the shoe store of M. Gethins & Co., No. 1136 Girard avenue, last evening. They were detected in the act by Policemen Crowley and Tinsman, of the Twelfth district, and were locked up for a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

HANDSOME PRESENTS.—A well-known New York firm has presented an $800 piano to the German patriotic fair to be held in this city this month.

The Board of Underwriters have presented to each of the members of the Fire Insurance Patrol a new coat, as a recognition of their valuable services in saving property from destruction by fire.

ROBBERY OF LIQUORS.—On Wednesday evening thieves effected an entrance into the basement of Patrick McGillan's tavern, Twenty-fifth and Pine streets, and stole a barrel of whisky valued at $125, and a half barrel of gin worth $50.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Yesterday the residence of Mr. Fiereu, No. 1311 Jefferson street, was entered by thieves and robbed of a gold watch and chain.

THE GRAND JURY.

AN IMPORTANT PRESENTMENT.

A Complete and Interesting Review of the Public Institutions of the City—Their Merits and Defects—Evils and Abuses that Demand Immediate Remedies.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, Judges Peirce and Paxson on the bench, the Grand Jury for the November term made their final presentment, after the reading of which they were thanked by Judge Peirce and discharged. The presentment is very lengthy, but it is of such great importance that we give it in full, as follows.—

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth for the city and county of Philadelphia, for November session, 1870, respectfully present that they have had 455 bills submitted to them by the District Attorney, 249 of which they have returned as true. The remaining 206 were ignored.

Of the large number of bills ignored, the great majority were so trivial in character that the Grand Jury feel it a duty incumbent upon them to direct the special attention of the honorable Court to the fact. Having understood that in case of misdemeanor, in which no public interest suffers, aldermen are invested with certain discretionary powers, the jury would respectfully state that in their opinion these discretionary powers did not appear to have been exercised as frequently as or in the direction they should in the cases submitted to them. In quite a number of instances, the prosecutors stated to the jury that they desired the cases to go no further than the Alderman's office, and that they had made special request to that effect; but their wishes in these respects appeared to have been entirely disregarded, and, as results, persons were committed to prison, where, for lack of ability to procure bail, they were necessarily kept in confinement, until the presentment of their cases to, and their ignorement by, the Grand Jury released them. As the want of ability to procure bail reasonably implies indigent circumstances on the part of the defendant, the case not unfrequently becomes one of great hardship, and especially so when the person committed is the head of a family, or has others depending upon his or her daily labor for support. In addition to this, the expense to the county growing out of the large number of these cases—which might, and the jury think *should*, be settled in the Alderman's office—is very heavy.

The County Prison.

The Grand Jury visited the County Prison, where, in every part, evidences of great care and circumspection in regard to cleanliness and wholesome discipline were apparent. The jury were strongly impressed with the importance of having increased cell accommodations in the male department of the prison. There are at present in confinement in this department 325 male convicts, and to accommodate this large number there are but 194 available cells. As a large proportion of these cells are occupied by convicts who, from the nature of their offenses, have been sentenced to separate confinement, the result is that the separate confinement of the remainder becomes an absolute impossibility. The salutary effects of assigning a cell to each prisoner have been so practically and clearly demonstrated in the wards of the prison occupied by females, and the Grand Jury is so thoroughly convinced of its great utility, that the extension of the prison westward to Twelfth street is most earnestly recommended. This suggested enlargement would furnish about 350 additional cells, which, in view of the rapid increase of our city's population, and the constant increase of crime consequent thereupon, would not be too many. Such additional cell room would completely obviate the necessity which at present exists for confining three or four, and sometimes more, prisoners in a single apartment. The demoralizing effects of such undue crowding are too apparent to need demonstration. It not unfrequently happens that innocent persons, or least those untrained in crime, are thus by unavoidable necessity brought into direct and intimate contact for weeks at a time with hardened criminals, dissolute vagrants, debauched revellers, and other vicious prison characters, association with whom can scarcely fail to result in contamination. In addition to this—as has been so satisfactorily demonstrated in the wards occupied by females—separate confinement has terrors for a prisoner which incarceration in a cell with several others almost invariably fails to produce. The Grand Jury would therefore most respectfully urge the enlargement alluded to.

The County Almshouse.

The County Almshouse was also visited, where, as at the County Prison, there were in every department marked evidences of thoroughly efficient management. Neatness, cleanliness, and good order pervaded the entire establishment. The only exception—if exception it could be termed—was in the insane department, where the overcrowded condition of the wards necessarily prevented that attention to some of the minor details which, but for the cause referred to, would doubtless have been observed. In every other respect, this important department of the institution was in admirable condition—a fact attributable mainly to the efficient direction and management of the resident physician, Dr. Richardson. The completion of the additional buildings authorized by Councils, and now in process of erection, will remove the difficulties.

There exists in this institution a necessity for the appointment of a competent person whose duty it shall be to supervise, under the direction of the Medical Board, the hospital, children's asylum, the wards for the aged, and those for mothers with infants. The proposed particular duties of this officer will be the enforcement of the strictest cleanliness, the careful inspection of the quality, quantity, time, and manner of serving the food for these several departments, the reporting of necessary repairs, etc. etc. In view of the immediate pressing need for the appointment of such an officer, the Grand Jury respectfully recommend the appropriation by Councils of such a sum as would be adequate compensation for the services to be rendered.

The Eastern Penitentiary.

At the Eastern Penitentiary the Grand Jury were particularly struck with the admirable system pursued there in regard to the prisoners—a system which has won for this institution an almost world-wide reputation. The jury herewith acknowledge the courtesy extended them by the Warden, Dr. Townsend, who spared no efforts to render the visit a pleasant and instructive one.

The Northern Home for Friendless Children.

This institution and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Institute connected with it were also visited by the jury. The scrupulous cleanliness which pervaded the entire establishment, the neat, healthful, and contented appearance of the four hundred little inmates and their remarkable proficiency in their various studies were to the jury incontestable evidences of thoroughly efficient management. This Home is doing a noble work.

Girard College.

A careful examination of the various departments of the college satisfied the jury that its management is entrusted to able hands. The remarkably fine appearance of the pupils, their orderly behavior and proficiency in their studies, together with the tidiness of the dormitories and the neat and trim condition of the grounds, prove that the affairs of this great charity are properly directed.

The House of Refuge.

At the House of Refuge the jury had an opportunity of witnessing the method of discipline adopted, and observed in it nothing that did not merit approval. The large water-closets in the immediate vicinity of the boy's workshops demand attention, as their condition at the time of the jury's visit was not in keeping with the neatness and cleanliness that were observable in other portions of the institution. A repainting of some of the interior walls of the main building is recommended.

The Public Highways.

The Grand Jury deem it a duty to direct the attention of the Honorable Court to the condition of the cobble stone paving of a number of the principal business streets of the city. Market street, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, furnishes an apt illustration. The pavement of this great business thoroughfare, over which such an immense amount of heavy freight is continually passing, is a disgrace to a great city like Philadelphia, an imposition upon taxpayers, and a discredit to the Commissioner of Highways.

The sidewalks of the city are in very many sections deplorably out of repair, loose bricks abound; in numberless places large portions of the pavement are entirely gone, and in others the inequalities of the surface under them almost impassable in wet weather. The jury would direct attention to these manifest violations of ordinances and derelictions of duty on the part of the supervisors.

A general system of underground drainage for all waste waters which cross pavements is suggested by the jury.

The filthy condition of very many of the streets and alleys of the city has been a subject of long and loud complaint on the part of citizens. In the opinion of the Grand Jury the Board of Health should insist upon a more faithful performance of the obligations assumed by the parties who have contracted to keep the city in a cleanly condition.

Gas and Gas Lamps.

In the presentment of the last Grand Jury the attention of the honorable court was called to the scarcity of gas lamps, and a suggestion made that an increased expenditure for gas-lights would be amply repaid by the additional security that would be afforded to life and property. The present jury respectfully renew the suggestion, and would at the same time inquire why the gas that is now and has for some time past been furnished to consumers by the City Gas Works is of such inferior quality? The jury would also recommend the rescinding of the ordinance by which during moonlight nights—clear or cloudy—the street gas-lamps are forbidden to be lighted.

Callowhill Street Markets.

The exceedingly filthy condition in which the Callowhill Street Markets are usually left on Saturday nights furnishes a well-grounded cause for complaint on the part of residents of the vicinity.

Violation of Minor Ordinances.

The very frequent and gross violation of many of the minor ordinances of the city is a subject to which the attention of the jury has been specially directed. Prominent amongst these is the wheeling of push-carts and barrows on the sidewalks after seven o'clock A. M.; the neglect to keep ash-carts covered; the obstruction of street crossings by passenger railway cars, and the ordinance which requires that the drivers of vehicles of all kinds shall, in passing along the streets, maintain an open space of at least ten feet between each vehicle.

Flagmen at Railroad Crossings.

In view of the frequency of accidents at streets which are crossed by railway locomotives, the jury would respectfully urge the importance of compelling railroad companies to have flagmen stationed at all crossings within the limits of the city. This is especially demanded in Manayunk, where, in consequence of the recent change in the proprietorship of the railroad passing through that place, the number of daily trains will be increased from thirteen to twenty-eight.

Closing of Taverns on Sunday.

The Grand Jury, in the hearing of the testimony elicited by the 455 cases submitted to them, were deeply impressed with the sad fact that at least three-fourths of the grounds for complaint had their origin in the use of liquor. This most deplorable condition of things induces the jury to earnestly recommend that the law which requires all places where liquor is sold to be closed on the Sabbath day shall be more rigidly enforced, and that the proper officers be instructed to perform their sworn duty in this most important particular.

Increase of the Police Force.

The Grand Jury have been convinced by the testimony given before them that there is an imperative necessity for an increase of the police force, particularly in the rural districts. They believe that the expense attending such an increase would be fully repaid by the more effectual prevention of crime and disorder, and the greater security that would thereby be afforded to life and property.

Cheap Concert Saloons.

The Grand Jury recognise it as a duty to remonstrate against the licensing of what are known as cheap concert saloons. The demoralizing influences exerted by some of these establishments upon young persons of both sex are very marked. As the revenue to the city derived from this source is very trifling, the jury would respectfully suggest greater discrimination on the part of the authorities through whom the licenses are obtained.

In concluding their presentment the Grand Jury take pleasure in recognising the courtesy and promptness of the District Attorney and his assistants in complying with the requests of the jury for information and advice.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. M. SPANGLER, Foreman.

MORRIS CHANBERS, Secretary.

THE WORK OF CONSOLIDATION is going on in life insurance as well as railroad companies. The latest is that of the old "Penn Mutual" absorbing the "United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company of Pennsylvania." In this case we cannot refrain from congratulating the policy holders in the latter company, on being placed in a company whose economical management and large reserve fund is an absolute guarantee of the security of their policies. It affords us great pleasure also to observe the manner in which the President, Samuel C. Huey, has taken hold of this old conservative Penn Mutual Company, and is fast making it one of the most energetic and wide-awake companies in the State.

FALSE AND FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS.—Anton Frick was arrested this morning, charged on the oath of Caspar Benkert with misdemeanor, obtaining moneys to the amount of about $3000 by false and fraudulent representations, with intent to cheat and defraud Mr. Benkert and Mr. Elihu Pedrick as individuals and as incorporators of the Philadelphia State Company No. 1. He was held in $5000 bail by Alderman Beitler for a further hearing on December 5.

PETTY LARCENY.—John Roach was yesterday arrested for the theft of a meat-axe from the Ridge Avenue Market House, and was held to answer by Alderman Allison.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Boehm Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.

In the case of George Blakely, charged with the murder of George F. Boehm on the 15th of September at Baldwin's locomotive works, the jury, after being out all night, came in this morning, and rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy.

It was proposed to try the case of Adolphe Fisher, charged with killing an old lady by driving over her, but finding it could not be finished this term, the District Attorney opposed it. The defendant is out on bail.

During the present week Mr. Sheppard has disposed of three indictments of murder, in which four persons were accused, securing convictions in all.

"Noodles."

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

This morning William Dowling, alias "Noodles," was put on trial charged with attempting to personate at the last election. It was testified that on election morning he voted at the Fourth division of the Fourth ward under his own name, and later in the day offered to vote under the name of Charles Klotz, but was recognized by Daniel J. Robertson. His vote was rejected, and he was arrested. The case is yet on trial.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
At 8 o'clock,
CARL GAERTNER'S CONCERT.
Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music, and by Messrs. W. H. Boner & Co. 12 2 2t*

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.
WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,
11 22 tl 1 No. 127 S. THIRD St., below Chesnut.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
25 wfm6 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

SPECTACLES OF ALMOST EVERY KIND AND MATERIAL.
NOSE SPECTACLES
Tortoise Shell, Rubber, Gold, or invisible steel.
Spy Glasses, Microscopes, Thermometers.
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Dividers, Parallel Rules, Drawing Pens,
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Drawing Paper, Paints, etc.,
Compasses, Transits,
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No. 728 CHESNUT Street,
12 2 fm9trp Philadelphia.

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

FOURTH EDITION

PRUSSIA IN FRANCE

The Paris Sortie.

All Sorts of Rumors.

Truth in a Well.

Startling from China.

A Tartar Insurrection.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Losses in the Sortie—The French Ask a Truce.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 1, via Berlin and London.—The French loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners in yesterday's sortie is severe. They have just asked a truce for several hours to bury their dead. The Wurtembergers lost forty officers and eight hundred men. Dateousal's brigade of the 2d Corps lost two officers and seven hundred men. The Saxon loss is unreported.

All is quiet to-day before Paris.

Evacuation of Amiens Denied.

LILLE, Dec. 1.—The Prussians have entered Albeut, in the Department of Somme, 16 miles from Amiens. The evacuation of Amiens by the Germans under General Manteuffel is denied.

Success of Garibaldi.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—It is reported that Garibaldi has had great success at Autun. Nothing official, however, has been received.

Von Der Tann's Battles.

MUNICH, Dec. 2.—A despatch has been received here announcing that Von Der Tann defeated the French army of the Loire on the 1st instant, in several successive battles west of Orleans and Tours.

French Successes not Confirmed.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—French successes at Patay, in the Department Loiret, are claimed, but they are not yet confirmed.

The Prussian Position.

TOURS, Dec. 1—Midnight.—The Army of the Loire has been engaged with the Prussians to-day. The position of the latter extended from Chateau-dun, where their right was posted, through Joinville to Toury, and from there to Pithiviers and Beaume La Rolande. Their second line, in the rear, extended from Fontainebleau by way of Montenau and Villeneuve to Troyes, where it joined the first Prussian line.

Probable Retreat of the French on Lyons.

The *Times* this morning has a special despatch from Berlin, dated yesterday, to the following effect:—"Nearly the whole of the French forces are now concentrated between Blois and Tours. If defeated, their retreat upon Lyons is probable. Lyons is a strongly fortified city, and well provisioned."

TOURS, Dec. 2.—General Chausey reports the successful advance of the French left yesterday. The French carried the first Prussian line, and afterwards their positions at Nonneville, Ville Pain, and Favrolles. The Prussians retreated on Loigny and Chateau Cambray.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Brigham Young's United States Taxes.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—In December, 1869, John P. Taggart, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Territory of Utah, assessed Brigham Young as trustee for the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, an income tax of $39,559, to which he added a penalty of $19,779.

Young appealed from the assessment, asking to have it abated as erroneous, making two points against it in giving the Mormon view of the case; first, that the trust fund was raised by tithing and was a voluntary offering and consequently not taxable as income. The next point was that if it was taxable they had been relieved by the act of July 14, 1870, giving exemption to every five persons living in religious communities holding property in common.

The point of voluntary offering was decided against Brigham Young, as trustee, because of the fact that punishments such as excommunication and otherwise, are meted out to those who refuse to pay tithing, which deprives said offerings of all voluntary charity. On the second point, in which they claimed to come within the law exempting common property, it was shown by the Government that the property was not held in common, as required by the terms of the law, which says the property from which the income arises and income shall be held jointly and in common. The matter has been pending in the Internal Revenue Bureau for nearly one year, and to-day was decided by Acting Commissioner Douglass in favor of the Government as to the tax, but relieving Young from the penalty. Instructions will be sent to Collector Hollister in Utah to collect the tax at once.

FROM CHINA.

A Tartar Insurrection.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A despatch just received here from Shanghai, dated November 8th, says a Tartar insurrection had occurred in Mongolia. 20,000 insurgents are threatening the town of Ourga, the capital city of the province. A force armed with Russian rifles had gone to oppose movement.

The Black Sea Question.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 2.—A pacific solution of the Black Sea question is assured to-day.

A New Treaty Proposed.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—It is asserted that at the conference which has been called for the settlement of the Eastern question a new treaty will be proposed, omitting all reference to the neutralization of the Black Sea.

FROM THE WEST.

St. Louis Census Results.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—The census returns of the manufacturing interests of this city shows the following results:—Capital invested, $41,761,688; number of persons employed, 33,551; wages paid during the year, $15,069,931; value of material used, $60,541,012; value of production, $103,912,160.

PENNSYLVANIA CENSUS.

The Returns from the State Complete, and Nearly all the Counties Official.

The enumeration of the population of the Eastern district of the State is complete, and the following are the official returns by counties, compared with the returns for 1860:—

Counties.	1870.	1860.
Adams	29,315	28,096
Berks	106,739	93,818
Bucks	61,997	63,578
Carbon	28,208	21,033
Chester	77,824	74,578
Cumberland	43,989	40,692
Dauphin	60,737	46,756
Delaware	39,541	29,587
Franklin	45,383	42,126
Lancaster	121,434	116,814
Lebanon	34,117	31,831
Lehigh	56,799	43,783
Monroe	18,589	16,758
Montgomery	61,612	50,599
Northampton	61,403	47,904
Perry	25,486	22,793
Pike	8,414	7,158
Schuylkill	109,385	89,510
Wayne	33,210	32,239
York	76,217	64,200
Philadelphia	657,526	565,529
Total	1,778,546	1,553,076
	1,558,076	
Increase in 10 years	225,470	

The enumeration of the counties in the Western district was finished some time ago, and is complete below, with the exception of Bradford county, in which one township is lacking. The population, as compared with 1860, is as follows:—

Allegheny	262,492	178,781
Armstrong	43,893	35,797
Beaver	36,132	29,140
Butler	36,485	25,594
Blair	38,051	27,828
Bradford*	51,100	48,734
Bedford	28,636	26,785
Cameron	4,275	new county
Clearfield	25,778	18,799
Cambria	34,572	29,155
Clinton	23,213	17,723
Columbia	28,765	25,965
Crawford	63,227	48,755
Centre	34,394	27,009
Clarion	26,542	24,988
Elk	8,315	5,915
Erie	65,277	49,432
Fulton	9,361	9,121
Forest	4,178	896
Fayette	48,284	39,909
Greene	25,982	24,843
Huntingdon	21,262	28,100
Indiana	36,123	33,687
Jefferson	21,661	18,270
Juniata	17,491	16,966
Lawrence	27,293	22,999
Luzerne	160,971	99,244
Lycoming	47,538	37,399
McKean	8,696	8,859
Mercer	49,961	36,856
Mifflin	17,509	16,349
Monroe	15,384	13,053
Northumberland	41,449	28,923
Potter	17,418	11,479
Snyder	15,606	15,035
Somerset	28,225	26,778
Sullivan	6,191	5,657
Susquehanna	37,580	35,267
Tioga	35,102	31,644
Union	13,568	14,145
Venango	46,289	26,043
Warren	23,897	19,190
Washington	48,481	46,803
Westmoreland	58,699	53,735
Wyoming	14,985	12,540
Totals	1,713,957	1,358,089
	1,353,039	
Increase in 10 years	360,918	

* Barclay township not yet in.
† New county, formed out of Potter and McKean.

The complete population of the State, therefore, is as follows:—

District.	1870.	1860.	Increase.	Per cent.
Eastern	1,778,546	1,560,076	225,470	14·52
Western	1,713,957	1,358,039	360,918	26·68
Total	3,492,503	2,906,115	586,388	20·18

The progress of our population since the first enumeration, that of 1790, has been as follows:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase.	Per. cent.
1790	434,373	....	....
1800	602,361	167,988	38·67
1810	810,091	207,730	34·49
1820	1,049,458	239,367	29·55
1830	1,348,233	298,775	28·47
1840	1,724,033	375,800	27·87
1850	2,311,786	587,753	34·09
1860	2,906,115	594,329	25·71
1870	3,492,503	586,388	20·18

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 N Penna 7s	92¾	100 sh Hestonv'e	16
$1000 C & Am 6s, 89	90	100 sh Read R	b10. 59⅞
$1000 Sch N 6s '82, 2d	75	100 do	b5&in. 59⅞
100 sh Penna RR	62¾	100 do	b5&in. 59⅞
100 do	62¾	800 do	b.60. 59
22 do	62¾	200 do	b60. 59
200 do	62¾	29 do	b. 59⅞
101 do	62¾	100 sh Leh Nav	c. 33¼
200 do	b. 62¾	100 do	b30. 33¼
100 do	b3wn. 63¾	300 do	b.30. 33¼
10 sh N Cent R	40¼	100 do	b30. 33¼
	s5wn	100 do	b30. 33¼
100 sh Ph & E R	b60 26¾	100 do	33¼
100 do	26¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$6000 Pa & N Y C 7s	90¼	2 sh Penna R	62¾
$1000 O C & A R 7s	78¾	250 do	b. 62¾
$2000 Pa R 2 mt 6s	100	200 do	b. 63¾
$1000 Leh Gold L	b5 90	16 do	c. 62¾
43 sh Leh Val	b. 61	100 sh Leh N	b30. 33¼
560 sh Reading R	b5wn&l 50¾	100 do	b30. 33¼
		100 do	33¼
10 do	50¾	100 do	s10. 33¼
100 do	50¾	200 do	b. 33¼
100 do	b. 50¾	100 do	b5wn&l. 33¼
53 do	50 94	100 do	b30. 33¼
22 do	50 94	200 sh Sch N P	b60. 16¾
100 do	b20. 50 94		

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Now offer their entire importation of
EUROPEAN NOVELTIES
For the Holidays.
These Goods, freshly arrived from LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, and ROME, many of them entirely new to this city, have been expressly made for their retail sales, in every form of Ornament and Use that Art and Taste can devise, in
Bronze, Marble, Crystal, Porcelain, Gold, Silver, Leather, Ivory, Tortoise Shell,
ETC. ETC.,
And are now ready for the inspection of all who will favor with a visit their
Marble Store,
No. 902 CHESNUT St.
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.
11 22 tf4p

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Government Expenditures.

Army and Navy Orders.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

A Definite Statement of the Case.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Later and more important despatches have been received from Tours relative to the movements of the Army of the Loire. The movement of the army began on Wednesday and was directed by the Minister of War. The first operations were favorable. General Chaussey left his position the next day and found the Prussians entrenched at Gallonville, Ferminiers, and Gomers.

He immediately gave them battle, which only ended with night. The Prussians were compelled to retire, and the positions held by them were captured by the French, where they encamped that night. The French artillery was well handled. The German loss was heavy, and the French loss was very light.

FROM NEW YORK.

Another Erie Railroad War.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The trains on the Merris and Essex and Erie Railroad trains were detained several hours this morning at the west end of the Bergen tunnel, owing to a renewal of hostilities between those companies. The workmen of the Morris and Essex Railroad attempted to put down a double frog for the purpose of running broad gauge cars through the tunnel, and the Erie Company placed a locomotive where the connection was making to prevent the work.

Several hours later a compromise was effected and the accumulated Erie trains passed through the tunnel. But as the Morris and Essex trains were about moving, they obstructed the track with a freight train. Thus matters remain at present, with no hope of settlement. Governor Randolph has been telegraphed, and is expected to interfere. Large bodies of workmen of both roads are present, but a large force of police prevents any disturbance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Government Expenditures.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The expenditures of the Government by warrants from the Treasury Department during November were as follows:—Miscellaneous, $3,753,071·97; war, $2,248,875·38; navy, $1,368,795·94; Interior, Indians, and Pensions, $4,981,761·04; total, $12,352,504·33. The above does not include payments made on account of the interest on principal of the public debt.

Army Orders.

First Lieutenant Gustavus Schreir, 6th Cavalry, Captain Augustus G. Tassin,